Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 18, 1844.

☞During our short absence from the city, we have found the Whigs, in every place we have conversed with them, keenly alive to the importance of the approaching struggle, and resolutely determined to carry the state in November. The election of Mr. Shunk, instead of disheartening, has only added new zeal to their efforts, and new faith to their hopes. Before the late election they had a Loco majority of 23,000 to overcome; now that is diminished down to twice as many hundreds! The power of Locofocoism is terribly shaken and the Whigs at least feel that they *can* conquer in old Pennsylvania, so long cursed with modern Democracy. Let every Whig do his duty, and attend at the polls, and a glorious Whig victory will crown our efforts. Never have we had as high hopes of carrying the Keystone as now!

A PAIR OF WORTHIES.

The Post of Tuesday morning, in an article on the election, has the following: "The only hope of the Whigs for carrying the State against Gov. Polk is by deceiving the people on the Tariff question. They have tried by all the arts of falsehood and deception, to make the people believe *they* were the exclusive friends of the Tariff." We give the extract with the italics included. This is Loco electioneering in Pennsylvania. Now for the opposite in New York. The Plebeian says: "The Democratic party *throughout* the Union are opposed to the present Tariff." "The Democratic party have nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is the most deadly enemy of the present Tariff."

When will the honest portion of the Locos get their eyes opened to the insults daily heaped upon their intelligence. The Plebeian of New York gives the Post of Pittsburgh the lie direct, yet it chuckles and swallows all as a compliment to its villainy.

☞The Committee of arrangements of the young men's Henry Clay association of New York city, have made ample arrangements to accommodate 50,000 delegates to the National Whig young men's Mass Convention, to be held there on the 23d inst. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, among whom will be Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. John M. Clayton, Hon. Rufus Choate and others. All Whigs from abroad are invited. Who goes from Pittsburgh?

☞Of eleven counties in the Western Reserve all gave Whig majorities for Bartley, exceeding 6,000 in the aggregate, and not a candidate but Whig was elected to even the most unimportant station. Where else but among the intelligent men of Northern Ohio, can eleven adjacent counties all of the Whig faith be found?

Mr. Polk Defining his Position

We cut the following from the Franklin (Tenn) Herald. It shows Mr. Polk's views on a Protective Tariff, and ought to be read in Pennsylvania by those who only want to know which of the two candidates for the Presidency is a friend and advocate of a Protective Tariff.

When Mr. Polk was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1843, and expected to be elected by anti-tariff votes, he electioneered for votes by publishing the following opinion AGAINST PROTECTION.

WINCHESTER, May 29, 1843.

To the People of Tennessee:

The object which I had in proposing to Gov. Jones, at Carrolville, on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the tariff, was, that, *our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people*—That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. *I had steadily during the period I was a Representative in Congress, been* OPPOSED *to a protective policy, as my recorded votes and published, speeches prove.* Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinion.

JAS. K. POLK.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 19, 1844.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We give up the principal part of our paper today to the publication of the Locofoco document entitled "THE SOUTH IN DANGER!" Here the Locofoco Central Committee at Washington city openly avow that the object of the Annexation of Texas is to EXTEND AND STRENGTHEN SLAVERY, and the appeal is directly made to the people of the South to *support Mr. Polk on these grounds!* Freemen of the North—opponents of the extension of slavery—friends of home protection and free labor—look at these facts! Read this document, observe its bearings, and then make your decision as freemen, and vote for the only man who can prevent these calamities—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

We also re-publish Mr. Clay's late letter on Annexation, that if there are any persons so void of fairness and honesty, as to charge Mr. Clay with favoring Annexation, our readers may have the document on hand to refute the slanders.

☞Whigs be of good cheer—the skies look brighter. Virginia is now considered safe for Clay—New York is certain for the Whigs—and the Whigs are determined to carry Pennsylvania, and we believe we shall do it. Be active—be watchful—be hopeful—and all will be well.

JAS. G. BIRNEY and THE LOCOFOCOS.

A correspondent from the country requests us to give our authority for the assertion that James G. Birney, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, has been nominated for the Legislature by a Locofoco convention in Michigan. The following are the official proceedings of the Locofoco Convention of Saginaw county, which nominated James G. Birney. We copy it, verbatim, from the North Star of October 3d, published at Saginaw City:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic delegates from the several townships in the County of Saginaw met in convention, pursuant to notice previously given, at the house of E. Jewett, in Saginaw city, on Saturday, the 28th day of September. Albert Miller, Esq, was called to the Chair, and Truman M. Waters appointed Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be, to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election for county officers.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

Saginaw.—E. N. Davenport, Joshua Blackmore, Albert Miller, Anthony R. Swarthout, James A. Kent.

Taymouth.—A. F. Hayden, J. Malone, J. B. Garland, James Farquahson, John Farquahson.

Tuscola.—T. M. Waters, E Davis, E. Ellis, H. Davis, A. H. Williams.

Tittabawassa.—Thos McCarty, Wm Shields, Robt. Use, Saml. Shattuck, Jas. Gotee.

Hampton.—S. S. Campbell, I. F. Marsac, Benjamin F. Cushway, Sherman Wheeler, Louis Tromly.

The following nominations were made by the Convention:

For Representative, James G. Birney; Associate Judges, Gardiner D. Williams, Andrew Ewers; Treasurer, Sidney S. Campbell; Sheriff, Joshua Blackmore; County Clerk, W. L. P. Little; Judge of Probate, Albert Miller; Register of Deeds, Thomas Simpson; County Surveyor, James J. McCormick; Coroners, E. N Davenport and E. Davis.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention.

A. MILLER, Chairman.

T. M. WATERS, Sec'y.

In addition to this, we refer our correspondent to the letter of Mr. Birney to the New York Tribune, published in our daily of Monday last. From all these facts our correspondent will perceive that Mr Birney has been nominated by a Locofoco Convention, that he does not deny that he expected such nomination, and that he has not refused it. The whole matter, to our mind, appears like a previously arranged and well understood affair, and tallies with the sympathy and friendship existing between leading Liberty men and Locofocos in every part of the country.

When this news first reached this city, it was denied by Liberty men that Mr. Birney had been nominated at all by the Locofocos—the whole being pronounced a "Whig lie!" Afterwards, when that fact was substantiated, they admitted it, but said that Mr. Birney would repudiate the nomination, or they would repudiate him. Now, when Mr. Birney will not repudiate the nomination, they say he is only running as a Liberty man on a Locofoco ticket! Such are the shifts these leaders of a pretended pure and holy party are driven to in the support of their candidate. Even the Spirit of Liberty indirectly admits that Mr. Birney is not such a man as Whig abolitionists should vote for, in the following remark:—"It will be time enough to talk about his [Mr. Birney's] views on *minor* bank and tariff questions when he is to be *re-nominated*, or when there is a prospect of his election!" Exactly, let us only succeed in defeating Mr. Clay and the Whig party, and in electing Polk and Dallas, by means of Mr Birney, say these consistent men, and then we will discuss the soundness of his tariff principles. Can Whig Liberty men be led to sacrifice the welfare of the country by such men?

P. S Another letter, of considerable length, from Mr. Birney, is published in the Tribune of Tuesday last. In this letter Mr. B. attempts a lame defence of his nomination by the Locofocos of Michigan, asserting it is done on local grounds, &c. It certainly does not exhibit Mr. B. in a very favorable light. The following extract concludes the letter:

The charge of inveterate hostility to Mr Clay—if it mean anything more than political opposition—is wholly imaginary. I have no reasons for opposing Mr. Clay on personal grounds. On the contrary the intercourse we have had has been of the most friendly character. I oppose his election, because he *disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence*, the foundation of all just Government, and because he repudiates the paramount object of the UNION, the perpetuation of liberty to all. On the same ground I oppose the election of Mr. Polk. But I more deprecate the election of Mr. Clay—*because, possessing abilities superior to Mr. Polk's, he would proportionally weaken the influence of those truths on the minds of our countrymen.*

Respectfully, &c, JAS. G. BIRNEY.

P. S. The only direct information I have had respecting this nomination has been conveyed to me by a member of the Whig party residing at Saginaw in a letter just received. His language shews that my nomination to the Legislature is not owing to *party* attachment. He says, "I think you may make up your mind to spend this winter in Detroit, for this seems to be the wish of a good number of both parties."

The editor of the Tribune makes the following remarks on the letter:

And now, having given space to an extended exposition, or representation, by Mr. Birney, of the circumstances under which he has been nominated by the Locofocos of his county for a seat in the Legislature of Michigan, we will leave our readers to judge of the completeness and candor of these representations while we simply ask our correspondent three plain questions, to which we desire straightforward answers. They are:

Mr. James G. Birney—Were you not well satisfied, before you left Michigan, that the party supporting Polk and Dallas would nominate you as their candidate for the Legislature?

Is it a habit of that party to nominate members of other parties (and especially of *your* party) for such an office? Do you remember any previous instance in which this has been done on grounds of personal preference, and with no expectation of party advantage?

Did you ever expect or believe that the *Whig* party of Saginaw would nominate you for the Legislature?

—Should you answer these questions succinctly, we trust the public will have some farther light on the subject.—*Ed. Tribune.*

The editor of the New York Express, in noticing the part of Mr. B's, letter above in Italics, says:

And so Mr. Birney intends to lend his influence to James K. Polk, because Mr. Clay is a man of superior abilities As if a knave or a fool were a less dangerous man than a practical statesman who has been nearly forty years in public life, and avowed by honorable men of all parties one of the nation's benefactors. It is a great libel, too, upon Mr. Clay to say that he disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence.—The Declaration of Independence is a document older than Mr. Clay. The Constitution is of his own and of our day, and by that instrument he has stood as a faithful public sentinel ever since he was permitted to become its defender. Men, like Mr. Birney talk of the Declaration of Independence, as if it was a code of laws. It embodies only great moral and political principles, and the life of Henry Clay, private and public, at home and abroad, as the servant of the State that gave him birth, and that which received him as an adopted son, and, more than all, as the servant of the nation, better illustrates its spirit, and its letter than does the preference of James G. Birney for James K. Polk, the Slavery candidate of the ultra pro-slavery party. Mr. Birney, we see, is bent upon doing more to extend the borders of slavery, and increasing the Slave power of this country than even the Southern candidate himself. It is time, therefore, that he was exposed and denounced.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have been received from this State, to show that the Whigs have carried 4 members of Congress, and the Locofocos 4. A Whig gain of 2 members. The Baltimore Patriot remarks:

The Whigs are however abundantly satisfied with the result, as they have reason to be. They have gained all they expected in the election, and in November, when every man's vote counts, they will take care that all the voters are at the polls. This will bring out the full Whig vote in the Locofoco districts, where it was not polled at the recent election,—and this will give the electoral vote to Henry Clay by a majority of several thousand.

On this result coming to pass, our friends in Georgia say we may rest with the most perfect confidence.—"Georgia," writes a gentlemen from Macon, "is not less certain for Clay than is Kentucky."

OHIO ELECTION.

The returns in this State are nearly complete. Bartley's majority will be about 1500. The vote of the State will be large, about 315,000! The Liberty vote will reach about 10,000, mostly abstracted from the Whig party.

The Legislature stands thus:

	Whig.	Loco.	Whig maj.
Senate,	21	15	6
House,	41	31	10

Sixteen Whig majority on joint ballot, securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator, and enough for all other useful purposes. The Whigs of Ohio have indeed achieved a glorious victory!

LOCOFOCO HONESTY.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1844.

I observe in the Globe of last night the following card:

"BASE WHIG FORGERY—NOTICE TO THE DEMOCRACY.—We understand that the Whig franking and publishing committee are now having printed at the office of the National Intelligencer forty thousand copies of a document headed, "THE SOUTH IN DANGER," purporting to be issued by the Democratic Association of this city. This is a base forgery. We have authorized no such use of the title of our association to any document issued under the auspices of the Whig Congressional franking committee. If, therefore, the Democracy of the free States should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a Whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves—Thus will the people of the country understand the morals of the party we have to deal with. This trick of these political Munchausen is on a par with the Roorback romance just published by one of their leading journals.

"We believe it to be our duty to put the Democracy on their guard against this forgery; and we trust that the Democratic papers throughout the country will republish this card."

"JAMES TOWLES, *Ch'n. Ex. Com. Dem. Ass.*

"C. P. SENGSTACK, *Secretary.*"

Now these are the facts in relation to this matter. A document of four pages, headed "*The South in Danger*," "*Read before you vote*," "*Address of the Democratic Association of Washington, D. C.*", and signed JAMES TOWLES, *Chairman*, and C. P. SENGSTACK, *Secretary*, was published at the office of the "*Spectator*," in this city. I have reason to believe that this paper was prepared by the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER; certainly he carried large numbers of it in person to the folding room of the United States Senate, and superintended the enveloping of them with a watchful eye to prevent the escape of a single copy; and, after the folding was completed, had the whole, by his direction, sent to his boarding house. Having received several copies of this document, and understanding that Mr. WALKER intended to circulate it only in the South, and to prevent, if possible, its appearence in the North, I thought this surreptitious and partial circulation of it would be a fraud upon the American people. I, therefore, sent to the office of the "*Spectator*" (where it was printed) to purchase a thousand copies, which I intended to send into the free States. The person applying was first told that he should have them, but on the second application, upon the faith of this promise, he was informed he should not have them; and the copy which he took with him, to show what he wanted, was withheld from him against his consent, and he was further informed that the document was not intended to be circulated here. I then carried one of the copies which had been published at the "Spectator" office to the office of the Intelligencer, and had an exact reprint of it struck off, which I am now circulating, and intend to circulate, throughout this wide Republic. It is this reprint of a genuine Democratic document, put forth under the direction of Senator WALKER himself—who has, according to his own letter to a Committee of the Democracy of Tennessee, duties assigned him at Washington by the Democratic party which forbid his absence, (see Globe of August 26, 1844)—and which reprint is faithful in every particular, that this card pronounces to be a "Base Whig Forgery."

I challenge Mr Senator Walker, or any other person, to prove or to say that the reprint which I have caused to be made is not an exact and faithful copy of their own document. Forgery forsooth!—Any newspaper in the country would have had the right to republish this paper without note or comment, and would that have been a forgery?—Every day newspapers republish from others such articles as they deem proper, and is this forgery?—All that custom or morals require is, that the reprint shall be correct. The documents of the Whig Committee give the truth; they are not intended to be read only by a portion of the people, or by one section of the Union to the exclusion of another section, and thereby produce a false impression; they are addressed to the whole people of the United States, without regard to sections or parties. I will, and so will the whole Whig party, not only concede the right, but will be much obliged to the 'Democratic Association of Washington" or Mr. Senator Walker (the specially *assigned* sentinel at Washington of the whole, or at least the Southern division of the Democratic party) to reprint them, and thank them to do so, and place a copy of each in the hands of every voter in the United States. Is it not a curious fact that this association should assail the Whig Congressional Committee, and charge it with "base forgery," for aiding it to circulate its documents in a genuine exact form?

But this transaction is characteristic. It is but one evidence in a thousand of the system of fraud, misrepresentation, suppression, and partial circulation of facts and documents, so as to produce different impressions in different sections, upon which the Locofoco leaders are conducting the present canvass. This card itself is but another instance. It says: "If, therefore, the Democracy of the free States should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a Whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves. This admonition is addressed only to the Democracy of the free States, and leaves the whole Southern Democracy to be gulled by receivings as genuine this document, though it even come under the frank of a Whig. This proves the fraudulent purpose of the Democratic Association of Washington and of Mr. Walker, to exclude this precise document from the free States. The copies sent forth be the Whig Committee are the identical document, word for word, letter for letter, and comma for comma, with which Mr Walker is now inundating the South, and which he is at the same time attempting to discredit as a forgery in the North. And yet his card, for I must so consider it, signed by James Towles, chairman, and C. P. Sengstack, secretary, reads a homily about morals! I stand ready to prove any and all the facts therein stated if Mr. Walker denies them

WILLIS GREEN,
Chairman of the Whig Congressional Committee.

THE SOUTH IN DANGER!!

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

There never was a period when the South was in so much danger as at this moment.—To procure the Abolition vote for Henry Clay, we will show that the Whig party of the North, their leading presses, legislative bodies, and statesmen, have denounced the South, they have held up slavery as a crime, they have promised a speedy union to effect its overthrow with the Abolitionists, and have joined with them in holding up the South to obloquy and reproach. The means used by this new coalition are to represent the people of the South to their sister States and to the world as disgraced and degraded by the institution of slavery, and as unworthy of Christian communion and social intercourse. Already this demoniac feeling has dissolved the Methodist church, and other American churches are threatened with a similar fate. The object is to *taboo the South*, to render us infamous, to put the mark of Cain upon our forehead, and to deprive us of character first, as the means of despoiling us of our property afterwards. Men of the South, the effort is to disgrace and degrade you and your children forever. That such a party exists in the North, is conceded. They denounce you in their presses, petitions, and speeches, as man-stealers, as robbers, as flesh jobbers, as slave breeders, as convict criminals, as vile and infamous, as unworthy of Christian or social communion, and finally as existing only by sufference as a part of the Union.

Now if, as we shall demonstrate, the party which thus denounces the South, is courted by the Whig party of the North, if they are assured, as we shall show, by the Whigs of the North, that their views are identical with those of the Abolitionists, that they are only using different means to accomplish the same object, and that the abolition of slavery will be more certainly effected by the election of Clay than that of Birney, surely you cannot continue united as a party with the Whigs of the North, who thus join with your enemies to disgrace and degrade you. If the leading Whig statesmen of the North denounce you as culprits and criminals, and immediately succeeding this denunciation, these, your avowed enemies, are nominated and elected as Governors, as members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, by the Whig party of the North, can you continue united with such a party; and if you do, are not your own votes joined with those of your enemies in subjecting you to disgrace and degradation? But let us to the proof; and we extract from the National Intelligencer, republished in the Liberty Legion, the following address on the subject of Texas, by twenty-one members of Congress, *all* friends of Mr. Clay, *all* of whom, since their condemnation of you, have been sustained by the united vote of the Whigs of the North.

"We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of a nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ought not to submit to it, but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *participes criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, REGARDED AS AN EVIL AND A CURSE, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

"John Quincy Adams, of Masschusetts; Seth M. Gates, of N. York; William Slade, of Vermont; William B. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, Sherlock J. Andrews, of Ohio; Nathaniel B. Borden, of Massachusetts; Thomas C Chittenden, of New York; John Mattocks, of Vermont; Christopher Morgan, of New York; Joshua M. Howard, of Michigan; Victory Birdseye, of New York; Thomas A Tomlinson, of New York; Staley N. Clarke, of New York; Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts, Archibald L. Linn, of New York; Thomas W. Williams, of Connecticut; Truman Smith, of Connecticut? David Bronsont of Maine; George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts; and Hiland Hall of Vermont

"WASHINGTON, *March* 3, 1843

Of the Whig members of Congress who signed this address, (for it was scorned and denounced by the Democrats,) each one was elected by the Whig party, each of them is still a Whig, an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and each of them has been sustained since this denunciation of the South by his Whig constituents of the North, thus endorsing these libels upon us and our institutions. These Whig members of Congress denounced slavery as "an evil and a curse," as an institution "unjust, injurious to the interests and *abhorrent* to the feelings of the people of the free States;" and, finally, they declared that the attempt to sustain it by the Annexation of Texas would "fully justify a dissolution of the Union." If these charges are true, they disgrace and degrade the South. Yet they were made by twenty-one leading Whig friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, and endorsed subsequently by their Whig constituents. Nearly all of these twenty-one members were sustained for re-election by their Whig constituents, or those who did not return again to Congress they elevated to higher stations. Thus, Mattocks, in Sept. 1843, and Slade, in Sept. 1844, were elected by the Whigs as Governors of Vermont, and Briggs, in Nov 1843, as Governor of Massachusetts. Such are the allies with whom the Whigs of the South are asked to cooperate in the election of Henry Clay. Such is the party in the North, whom the Whigs of the South are asked to place in power—thus sustaining the enemies who denounce, instead of their friends, the Democracy of the North, who sustain and defend the South and their institutions.

Mr Giddings of Ohio, one of the twenty-one Whig members of Congress who issued the above address, in his speech in Congress, on the 1st May, 1844, against the annexation of Texas, says:

"A long life of public service, in which he (Mr. Clay) has shown himself honest and independent, gives the country the best possible assurance that he will maintain those rights to which I have alluded, and will wipe out the foul disgrace already brought upon our national character, by attempting to make slavery and the slave trade a subject of national support." Mr. Birney, if elected, and were in possession of Mr. Clay's talents and experience, COULD DO SO MORE. W. H Seward, the last Whig Governor of New York, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay, thus speaks and writes in the name and with the sanction of the entire Whig party of New York. The New York Tribune, a leading Whig and Clay organ, of August 5, 1844, contains the letter of Gov Seward of July 8, 1844, to the Whig mass meeting of Waterville, published and endorsed by them as a part of their proceedings, in which he says: "Our adversaries (the Democrats) are broken up in their central councils and in their caucus cohesion. They have committed themselves, beyond retreat, to the extension and fortification of human slavery,"—that is to the acquisition of Texas, and he concludes by saying: "Once compel our countrymen to admit that the Whig party are, AS THEY TRULY ARE, the PARTY OF EMANCIPATION and of progress, and we shall no longer have to complain of any portion of our fellow citizens that they strike down the arm which upholds republican institutions, and controls them for the public welfare."

In his speech of 13th July, 1844, to the great Whig Syracuse Convention of New York, and received by them with unbounded applause, Gov. Seward says to that portion present who were Abolitionists: "I have always believed and trusted that the Whigs of America would come up to the ground you have so nobly assumed; not that I supposed or believed they would all at once, or from the same impulses, reach that ground; but that the progress of events would surely bring them there, and they would assume it cheerfully. That consummation has come. All that is dear to the Whigs of the United States, in regard to policy, to principle, and to administration, is now involved with your own favorite cause, in the present issue, upon the admission of Texas into the Union. You have now this great, generous, and triumphant party on the very ground to which you have invited them, and for not assuming which prematurely you have so often denounced them;" and he adds: "The security, the duration, the extension of slavery, all depend on the annexation of Texas. How, then, can any friend of emancipation vote for (Polk) the Texas candidate, or withhold his vote from (Clay) the Whig candidate, without exhibiting the mere caprice of faction." Such are the open appeals of the Whigs of the North, through their meetings, presses, and leaders, to the Abolitionists, to vote for Mr. Clay, and overthrow slavery. The Sentinel says: "What gives Gov Seward some show of right to endorse for the opinions of Henry Clay is, that in all probability, in case of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, Mr. Seward has been designated to fill the responsible office of Secretary of State." Gov Seward's letter, giving the pledge for Mr. Clay, dated Auburn, June 12, 1843, and addressed to the central Whig Committee of the State of Vermont, is as follows: "Renominate John Mattocks, (for Governor,) or if, for his convenience, or the public interest, it be convenient to change, then nominate some such true liberty-loving Whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of human slavery is at war with THE PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIG PARTY, and that NEGRO EMANCIPATION is among the great works to which THAT PARTY is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the Green Mountains will be the MOST CHEERING SOUND THAT EVER REACHED (MR CLAY) THE SAGE OF ASHLAND" Well, the Whigs of Vermont did nominate for Governor William Slade, a most bitter Abolitionist, and did renew their Abolition resolutions Mr Slade was, when Mr Clay was Secretary of State, one of his confidential clerks, and in his letter of July, 1844, accepting the nomination of the Whigs for Governor of Vermont, Mr. Slade says; "I rejoice to say that I believe HENRY CLAY HAS AND WILL DO MORE TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THIS UNION THAN ANY OTHER MAN." In his letter to the Whig mass convention of Sheldon, of the 13th of July, 1844, published and endorsed by them, Mr. Slade says: "The WHIG PARTY occupy, at this moment, a position of unparalled interest. Besides their advocacy of the measures to which they have long been committed, they constitute, to all present practical purposes, the TRUE "LIBERTY PARTY"—because, with their great leader, they are coming to the rescue of the Union, by resisting the consummation of a scheme, whose avowed object is to augment the power of slavery, and fasten its rule irrevocably on the country.

"But there is a new and fearfully important question, which has been suddenly thrown before the country, to be decided in the present contest. I mean the question of annexing a foreign nation to our Confederacy—a question involving, as it seems to me, nothing less than the very existence of this Union. The consummation of this project, which awaits the triumph of our opponents in this year's contest, will be tantamount to an act declaring the Union dissolved;" and Mr. Slade adds: "I need not say that the success of our opponents in this Presidential election would be the success of this measure. Their candidate has been selected for the express purpose of carrying it. He is committed to it irrevocably—And where is Henry Clay? OPPOSED TO IT, and opposed for REASONS OF PERPATUAL FORCE," The leading Whig organ of New York, the Tribune, characterizes this letter as "a commanding expression of lofty sentiments and important truths." The same paper of the 6th July contains the letter of June, 1844, of John Reed, the Whig Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, in which, after denouncing Polk and Dallas as "ultra immediate reannexation Texas men," denouncing the Texas letter of Mr. Walker, Senator from Mississippi, as a "bold and ingenious appeal to ignorance and prejudice," and a "slander upon the free negroes," and describing Mr. Walker as the President maker, the master spirit who dictated and controlled the measures and result of the Baltimore convention," Governor Reed says: "Massachusetts is anxious to prevent the Annexation of Texas, because such annexation would be a palpable violation of the Constitution; BECAUSE IT WOULD INCREASE, AND ENLARGE, AND PERPETUATE THE SLAVE TERRITORY AND SLAVE POWER. They will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful in giving their electoral vote for Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice President." "They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and above all things would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy of this day of dishonor and disgrace." "Will you, who denominate yourselves of the Liberty party, examine and consider the points and suggestions I have ventured to make. I beg you to come to the rescue. Participate in the great revolution and reform which I trust in God is about to take place. You cannot choose Mr. Birney. We are, as far as I know, agreed in our political views, as to the policy of the Government generally, and most assuredly are agreed as to the awful consequences which would inevitably result in the event of the annexation of Texas If Mr. Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed. I repeat, unite with us, and share the glory of defeating the Texas plot, and saving the country.

"In reviewing these things, I have often expressed the opinion, that at least a portion of the Liberty party would unite with us in the choice of President and Vice President.—I TAKE SATISFACTION IN CHERISHING THE HOPE. Very respectfully,

JOHN REED."

The New York Tribune of August contains the letter of John Quincy Adams, dated July 29, 1844, in which, speaking of what he calls "the slave mongering Texas treaty," and the determination of England to abolish slavery in Texas and throughout the world, he says: "We are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers. We are yet to learn whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purpose to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth, is to be met by the man robbers of our own country with exterminating war, will, like craven cowards, turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed." At the great Whig mass meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 10th August, 1844, Mr. Choate, the Whig United States Senator, said: "Does not every stockjobber, landjobber, and FLESHJOBBER who clamors for annexation, understand perfectly that he aids his object by choosing Mr. Polk? The election of Mr. Polk will or may annex Texas as a Territory. The election of Mr. Clay defeats or postpones it indefinitely. Read his letter upon this subject; observe the broad and PERMANENT grounds of exclusion which he there sketches; advert to the WELL-WEIGHED declaration, that so long as any considerable opposition to the measure shall be manifested he will resist it, and you cannot fail to see, that unless you yourselves—unless Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Ohio, should withdraw their opposition, for his term at least you are safe, and all are safe. That letter, in my judgment, makes him a title to every anti-Texas vote in America." Such is the view taken by Mr. Choate, the Whig United States Senator from Massachusetts, in favor of Mr. Clay, and against Texas, and against the people of the South, whom, in the language of the Abolition journals, he compliments with the title of "FLESHJOBBER."

Mr. Webster, the great Whig leader in the North, addressed the same meeting, and thus appealed directly to the Abolitionists in favor of Mr Clay: "If the third party, as it is called, (THE ABOLITIONISTS!) will but UNITE WITH THE WHIGS in defeating a measure which BOTH ALIKE CONDEMN, then, indeed, the voice of Massachusetts will be heard throughout the Union." "If there be one person belonging to that third party, here, of him I would ask, what he intends to do in this crisis? If there be none, let me request each one of you who may know such a man, to put the question to him when you return home. No one can deny, that to vote for Mr. Polk is to vote for the annexation of Texas; or if he should deny, it is no less true. I tell you that if Polk is elected, annexation follows inevitably!" And Mr. Webster adds: "The great fundamental everlasting objection to the annexation of Texas is, that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race." But in a still later speech to the great Whig mass meeting at Boston Common, on the 19th September, 1844, Mr. Webster said:—"There is no distinguishing it It is either Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas. On the other side is Henry Clay. His opinions have been expressed on this subject of Texas."—"Well, then, gentlemen, I, for one, say that, under the present circumstances of the case, I give my vote heartily for Mr. Clay; and I say I give it, among other reasons, because he is pledged against Texas With his opinions on mere incidental points I do not now mean to hold any controversy. I hold, unquestionably, that the annexation of Texas does tend and will tend to the existence and perpetuation of African slavery, and the tyranny of race over race on this continent, and therefore I will not go for it." Henry Clay has said that he is against annexation unless it is called for by THE COMMON CONSENT OF THE COUNTRY and that he is against Texas being made a new province, against the wishes of any CONSIDERABLE NUMBER of these States. Till then he holds himself bound to oppose annexation. Here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand. He is a man of Honor and truth, and will redeem his pledge. Yes, gentlemen, we take him at his word, and he dare not forfeit that word."

This speech of Mr. Webster is since Mr. Clay's last Texas letter, and in no one of which does he withdraw his pledge against the annexation of Texas, "if opposed by any considerable number of States," and, as the Whig States of the North will forever oppose it, Mr. Webster says "here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand."

Mr. Webster might have added, as other Whig orators of the North have done, that UNLESS MEXICO CONSENTS, Mr. Clay is also pledged to oppose the annexation of Texas. Now, Mexico, with her debt of 84 millions of dollars, due in England, is as completely under British influence as if she were a British province; and to ask the consent of Mexico is to ask the consent of England, which we all know will never be granted. Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and republished in the National Intelligencer, is the following official announcement: "The Queen (Victoria) has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico." Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna, for threatening war upon this country if we persisted in the *Annexation of Texas. And* we are to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a British nobleman. Well, then, might Mr Webster say, that the pledge of Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas would never be forfeited, for a considerable number of the States would forever oppose the annexation; and Mexico, governed by the counsels of England, would never consent to it; and were not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the Whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now, on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon abolition and anti-slavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas upon the ground, as set forth in their first set of Resolutions, that it would "strengthen and extend the evils of a system (Slavery) which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont, in her legislative resolutions, "solemnly protests against the annexation treaty in any form," and against the admission into this Union of any State who's Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and "instructs her Senators to abolish slavery, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States."

The Legislatures of the Whig States of Massachusetts and Vermont pass resolutions against the annexation of Texas upon the very strongest anti-slavery and Abolition grounds, and Mr. Clay approves, adopts, and sustains them, by referring to these resolutions as a sufficient reason of itself against the annexation of Texas The doctrines of the Whig Legislatures of the North is, that slavery is a crime and a disgrace, and that the slaveholding States are not fit associates for the free States of the North; and Mr. Clay adopts unequivocally these resolutions, by giving them as an insuperable objection to the annexation. And now how stands the case? By the last census the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The Senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free States; and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is in the annexation of Texas, which would give the South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of abolition in the North, would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr. Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North are, and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be. But is his course free from censure on this subject? Without referring again to his adoption of the Vermont and Massachusetts anti-Texas and anti-slavery resolutions as the ground of his action in opposing annexation, let us examine further his course on this subject. In the life of Mr. Clay, by his confidential friend and chosen biographer, Mr. Prentice, of Louisville, he says: "He (Mr. Clay) has been the slave's friend through life. In all stations has he pleaded the cause of African freedom, without fear from high or low. To him, more than to any other individual, is owing *that great revolution* which has taken place on this subject—a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward until they reach the goal of universal freedom" He also endeavored to dissever Kentucky from the South, by proposing to insert in her Constitution a clause for the prospective eradication of slavery from the State, by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage. See his life by his friend Epes Sargent, pp 5, 46.

Where the South would have been with Kentucky against them on the question of abolition, let the present posture of affairs and the events of the few last years answer, Nor has Mr. Clay changed his opinion on this subject, for he would not only take Kentucky but Virginia also, from the South, and leave them a feeble and defenceless minority, and his speech of the 20th January, 1827, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay said that "if I could be instrumental in eradicating (slavery) the DEEPEST STAIN upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations; if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this FOUL BLOT that revered state (Virginia) that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."—Page 326. In his speech in the Senate, on the 9th March, 1836, recorded in Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, vol 12, part 1, page 786, Mr. Clay said: "He contended, that, as neither Virginia nor Maryland, nor both combined, could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the power, *without limitation or restriction*, existed only in Congress." And in the debate in the Senate, January 11, 1838, "Mr. Clay thought the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories" But the Senator from South Carolina did deny the power, as does Mr. Polk and every Southern Senator. It is said, however, that Mr Clay deems it inexpedient to exercise the power; but as he opposes the exercise of the veto power on questions of expediency, what safeguard would the South have in his views on this subject, when he distinctly informs the Abolitionists that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States?

On the 9th March, 1836, Mr Clay voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the reception of Abolition pet

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Street.

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PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 22, 1844.

☞We need scarcely ask every voter to read carefully the article addressed to abolitionists, which occupies so large a space in our paper to-day. Voters should grasp all the knowledge within their reach, that they may vote understandingly. We assure them the article in question is most ably and eloquently written, and is worthy of the careful attention of every man. Let no one pass it by.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—Whigs 11; Locofocos 21; Native, 1. Locofoco majority over Whigs and Native, 9.

House of Representatives.—Whigs 41; Locofocos 51; Natives 8. Locofoco majority over Whigs and Natives, 2.

The Whigs have gained 4 in Allegheny, 1 in Butler, 1 in Cumberland, 1 in Dauphin, and 1 in Beaver—8; and lost 3 in Bucks, 1 in Lehigh and Carbon, 1 in Lycoming, Clinton, &c., 1 in Schuylkill, 1 in Luzerne, and 1 in Crawford—8.

In remarking on the election, the Harrisburg Telegraph says—"It is yet doubtful whether Mr. Shunk will have a majority of the popular vote. It should be found that he has any majority it will be very trifling—the smallest per centage that could be calculated upon in a vote of 300,000. In deed the result may well be claimed as a great and glorious triumph by the Whigs—a triumph that shows that they are able and can carry the State for Mr. Clay by a decided majority, if they GO TO THE POLLS, and do their duty. We do not wonder that the Locofocos shout to think they are not quite annihilated.

OHIO.

Official returns from nearly all the counties in Ohio have been received, and majorities from the rest. The result is as follows:

Bartley.	Tod.	King.
128,630	127,201	6,854

Bartley's majority, 1,429.

The State Journal remarks:—"The Whig gain in Ohio since 1842, when Wilson Shannon was elected Governor by more than 3400, is about 5000, taking the Governor's vote as the test. Taking the Legislative vote as the test, our gain will prove to be nearly TEN THOUSAND. That will do pretty well for the present, but we must roll up a gain of Fifteen Thousand on the 1st day of November."

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12, 1844.

GEORGIA.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Georgia.

"Notwithstanding the apparent loss on the popular vote in this State, you may rely upon it *we shall carry the State in November*. The loss of 400 in Chapell's district, and 1100 in Haralson's, is owing to local causes. We shall gain in these two districts in November over 1000 votes. We shall gain at least two hundred and fifty votes in this district. The people are wide awake!

MR. ADAMS' SPEECH IN BOSTON.

We have read with the most heartfelt pleasure, and some astonishment, the most searching, withering speech of the venerable John Quincy Adams, before the Clay Club in Washington. It is one of the severest and most overwhelming rebukes of the "old Hero" and Mr. A. V. Brown, and those connected with him in the Texas matters, that we have ever read on any subject. We shall take an early opportunity of laying the principal part of the *official* speech, which is very long, before our readers. It will not spoil by keeping.

But we wish at present to call attention to one paragraph in this noble speech, on account of its bearings on the approaching election. Mr Adams says:

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION, IS THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET FOR A FOREIGN, CIVIL, SERVILE, AND INDIAN WAR, OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT, OF YOUR COUNTRY, FALLEN INTO FAITHLESS HANDS, HAVE ALREADY TWICE GIVEN THE SIGNAL—FIRST, BY A SHAMELESS TREATY, REJECTED BY A VIRTUOUS SENATE—AND AGAIN, BY THE GLOVE OF DEFIANCE, HURLED BY THE APOSTLE OF NULLIFICATION, AT THE AVOWED POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, PEACEFULLY TO PROMOTE THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

These are the warnings of an aged and patriotic citizen—whose thorough knowledge of public affairs no one can question—whose devotion to country has been proved by a long and honored life—and who now uses the latest accents and the well earned influence of a career that—close when it may—will close too soon, to admonish his countrymen against the certain, the dreadful consequences of the annexation of Texas.

We implore for this voice attentive audience—for these warnings such timely heed, as may avert the fearful omen.

In connection with these warnings, we ask our readers to look well at the following passage in one of Mr. Clay's letters on Annexation. It deserves to be recorded in letters of gold.

"I regard all wars as great calamities, to be "avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as "the wisest and truest policy of this country. "What the United States most need are union, "peace and patience. Nor do I think that the "weakness of a Power should form a motive, "in any case, for inducing us to engage in or "to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and "good faith and justice are equally due from "this country towards the weak as towards the "strong. And, it an act of injustice were to "be perpetrated towards any Power, it would "be more compatible with the dignity of the "nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a "weak foreign nation."

Now let every patriot and Christian voter, after reading the above opinions of two of America's truest sons, pause and ask himself if it is not his duty to vote for Henry Clay. Every person who stays at home, or votes for Birney, must answer to his conscience, and to God, for all the calamities which may befall the country, if Polk should be elected, by his neglect of duty. Indeed, no man who votes for Birney, under present circumstances, can get clear of the charge that he prefers the election of Polk to Clay.

HEAR AMBROSE SPENCER!—A few weeks since this worthy and revered individual being called upon to address a meeting of Whigs in Wayne county, New York, thus referred to his acquaintance with the 'Farmer of Ashland,' HENRY CLAY:

"In the course of a long life," he said, "it "had been his fortune to become more or less "acquainted with all the great men this country has produced. He had shaken hands and "conversed with the Father of his country, "Gen. Washington; he had voted for and was "on terms of pleasant intercourse with the im"mortal Jefferson; and among all the noble "spirits which it had been his pride to know, "he never knew a purer patriot, a man more "ardently and faithfully devoted to the welfare "of his country, than Henry Clay, with whom "he was familiarly acquainted."

Compare remarks of this character, from persons who have enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Clay, for many years, with the baseless, irresponsible assertions against him brought forward by his opponents!

ADDRESS

Of the Executive Committee of the Central Clay Club of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens of Western Pennsylvania—

We greet you on the result of last Tuesday's election. That result has convinced us that there is a majority of Pennsylvanians opposed to the destructive principles of Locofocoism. All that is necessary to secure the election of Henry Clay is that every Whig vote shall be deposited in the ballot-box.

The smoke and dust of the late contest have not yet entirely cleared away. But sufficient is known to show that in a poll of over 300,000 votes, we are only beaten by about as many hundreds, as our opponents anticipated thousands. Three years ago David R. Porter was elected by a majority of over 23,000—now Francis R. Shunk has barely escaped defeat. An increase of only one Whig vote, to every 100 votes polled, would probably have changed the result. An increase of two Whig votes in each election district in the State would have elected Gen. Markle.

This trifling majority scarcely equals the number of that mercenary band—hangers on along the line of your public works—paid out of the State Treasury—and engaged for the last three months in traversing the State to sustain a corrupt and sinking party. We believe from the returns received that you have by a decided majority said, that the Main Line shall be sold, and thus reduce the present enormous State Debt to one-half its present amount. We congratulate you, that you have said that the tolls from these public works shall be no longer used as an electioneering fund, in the hands of faithless officeholders, to corrupt the purity of the ballot-box.—We congratulate you, that our opponents have elected but 12 out of 24 members of Congress—a bare majority of the House of Representatives—and on the assurance that "you can, if you will, elect Henry Clay."

Prior to the election our opponents did not hesitate to avow publicly and privately that they anticipated at least 5000 more votes on the State, than on the Presidential election. By their own admission then, the vote of the State must be cast for Henry Clay. Every man conversant with the political history of Pennsylvania, knows that the Whig party has always been many thousands stronger on National than on State issues. At the State election in 1836, the Locofoco Congressional majority exceded 8,000—and they carried three-fourths of the members of the House of Representatives. In November following, the Whigs elected a majority of the members to amend the Constitution, and nearly gave the vote of the State to Gen. Harrison.

In like manner a few days after the October election of 1840, a Committee consisting of the leading Locofocos of the City of Pittsburgh, issued a handbill signed by themselves, claiming to have carried the State by 9,000 in October, and that they would carry it in November by at least 15,000. Yet the electoral vote of Pennsylvania was cast for Gen. Harrison.

How stands the result now. Mr. Shunk is probably a minority Governor, his majority being less than the Liberty vote. Contrast this with the majorities overcome by you in 1836 and in 1840. An equal gain now will give you the State by several thousands. Cannot each township increase her vote—2, 5 or even 10 votes!—Which of you does not know of some neighbor who remained at home, but may in November be induced to vote for Mr. Clay? Besides, are there not many who voted for Mr. Shunk and will adhere to their party in State politics, who will not do so at the risk of the immense issues involved in the Presidential contest? There are many of the supporters of Mr. Shunk who are decided friends of protection, and will vote against James K. Polk, because they know him to have been always opposed to the protective system.

It cannot be doubted that a vast majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are in favor of sustaining the Tariff of 1842. Such being the case, they cannot vote for a man who has uniformly avowed himself to be in favor of is repeal. A man who, even so late as some six weeks ago, when interrogated by a Pennsylvania Committee of his own friends, stands mute, and refuses to answer whether he would sustain the Tariff of 1842 or use his influence to repeal ormodify the same. Especially can they not hesitate, when on the other hand, they have Henry Clay, the Father of the American System, whose eloquence cherished it in its infancy, defended it in its manhood, and now stands solemnly pledged to resist every attempt to modify, or repeal that most salutary law, the Tariff act of 1842.

The protective policy of Pennsylvania, built up by her Baldwin, her Todd, her Forward, her McKennan, and her most profund Statesmen, is now in imminent danger. The puny orators of Locofocoism tell you that Mr. Clay is not a good Tariff man. Yet when the most of them were puling in their mother's arms, your lamented Baldwin publicly said that "Henry Clay had been the General—the Subaltern—the Private—the man to whom Pennsylvania was more indebted for originating and sustaining her protective policy than any man then living."

If Pennsylvanians will commit so suicidal an act as to vote for that Free-Trade Candidate, James K. Polk, and against Henry Clay, then they may expect to see her protective policy prostrated—her manufacturing establishments closed—and her industrious mechanics thrown out of employment.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, redouble our efforts. Again rally to our standard—the contest will be short—the victory certain—and the result the establishment of our protective policy on a basis that can never be overthrown.

Fellow Whigs to the rescue—clear the decks—prepare for action—one more broadside and the victory is ours. Let us copy the example that has been set us by our sister States—no one of which has one-fourth the interest in this contest Pennsylvania has. Let us emulate—the Whigs of Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut and Delaware—all of which within the last few months have enrolled themselves under the Whig standard, and proclaimed their adhesion to Whig principles, Whig measures, and Whig men.

The Locofoco party are fighting against our best interests, and out of Pennsylvania are everywhere rallied under the broad banner of Free-Trade—the spoils of office—the *extension* and perpetuation of slavery—their candidate is James K. Polk.

The Whig Party are fighting for protection to home industry by sustaining the Tariff of 1842—against the pauper labor of Europe, and against British Gold, sent over to break down our present Tariff, the annexation of Texas, and the Disunion schemes of Southern Nullifiers—our leader Henry Clay.

Pennsylvanians choose ye. Let no Whig stay at home who can be urged, entreated, hauled or carried to the polls. Let us deserve and we shall secure victory.

JAMES DUNLOP,
JOSHUA HANNA,
JOHN E. PARKE,
J. MORANGE,
LEOPOLD SAHL,
H. W. WILLIAMS.
WM. J. HOWARD,
C. L. MAGEE,
C. O. LOOMS.
GEO. HAMILTON,
F. LORENZ,
T. J. BIGHAM,
BENJ. WEAVER,
M. ROBERTSON,
W. A. IRVINE,
N. VOEGHTLEY,
JOHN MORRISON,
S. FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES GRACEY,
R. McKNIGHT,
WM. GATES,
JOSIAH KING.
GEORGE FORTUNE.
WM. EICHBAUM,
J. W. LIGHTNER,
H. ITEN,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
C. B. M. SMITH,
J. McD. CROSSAN,
GEO. WILSON,
E. W. STEPHENS.

October 14, 1844.

THE MUM CANDIDATE.

JAMES K. POLK IN TROUBLE AT HOME.

We find in the Whig Courier, published at Pulaski, Tennessee of the 4th inst. an extended and specially interesting account of a public meeting held at the Court house in that town on the 20th of September last.

The meeting was convened principally to receive the report of a committee appointed for a special service some weeks previous. That Committee consisted of *seven* gentlemen, and the object of their appointmen was to submit certain resolutions, with accompanying questions concerning his opinions on prominent subjects in issue before the country, to JAMES K. POLK, and to request answers from him upon them. At the meeting by which the committee was appointed a preamble was adopted setting forth the answers which Mr. Polk had previously given to the same questions in which he had declared himself *opposed* to a Protective Tariff, *in favor of* "immediate annexation," &c.; that his letter to J. K. Kane of Pennsylvania had been interpreted, in various sections of the country, as avowing an opposite opinion; that his views on the subject of annexation, were not clearly understood by the people; and that it was of the utmost importance to all who intend to vote at the coming election, perfectly to understand the position and sentiments of the persons for whom their votes are solicited. In view of all the circumstances set forth in this preamble the meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven persons respectfully to address a letter to Gov. Polk, enclose him a copy of this preamble and resolutions, and solicit an early reply, without reference to his former addresses and speeches, to the following interrogatories, to wit:

1. Are you in favor of the Tariff Act of 1842?

2. If not, are you in favor of its repeal and the re-establishment of the Act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act?

3. If not in favor of said Act of 1842, nor of its repeal and the re establishment of said Act of 1833, are you in favor of modifications of said act of 1842? If so, what modifications, in your opinion, should be made on the present duties upon the following articles, to wit: Brown Sugar, Hemp, Iron in bars and bolts, rolled and not rolled, and in pigs, Muskets and Rifles, Coal, Fur, Wool and Wool Hats, Shoes and Boots, Ready made Clothing, Coarse Domestics, Blankets and Salt?

4. Are you in favor of Tea and Coffee remaining free articles, or should a duty, and what duty, be imposed upon them?

5. In your letter to J. K. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia, do you intend to be understood as being in favor of discriminations for revenue or for protection?

6. You have said that you were in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States; are you in favor of the terms and conditions of the Treaty made at Washington *for that purpose and rejected by the Senate?*

7. If not, are you in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Benton into the Senate for the same purpose?

8. If not in favor of either, are you in favor of providing, at the time of the annexation of Texas, in whatever mode may be selected, for the admission of the States thereafter to be formed out of the territory of Texas, into the Union with slaves, if they desire to be so admitted? Or would you be in favor of leaving that an open question to be settled by Congress when such States might petition for admission?

Resolved, That said Committee select some suitable person or persons to deliver said letter to Gov. Polk.

Seven gentlemen were accordingly appointed as such committee and at the meeting on the 4th instant, to which we have alluded, they submitted an extended report of their proceedings. They first selected *Dr. John N. Brown* to deliver in person to Mr. POLK their communication, in which they stated the circumstances under which it was made, and enclosed a copy of the preamble, resolutions and enquiries, to which we have referred.—On the 22d of Sept. Mr. Brown, in company with S. D. Frierson, Esq., and Hon. Terry H. Cahal, citizens of Columbia, Tenn., called on Mr. Polk, and the following letter to the committee states what occurred at that interview:

PULASKI, Sept. 27th, 1844.

"Gentlemen—In accordance to your request, I waited upon Governor Polk on Monday, the 23d inst, in company with the Hon. T. H. Cahal and Samuel D. Frierson, Esq., of Columbia, with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted here on the 20th inst. When I handed them to Gov. Polk I asked him at what time I might expect an answer; he replied that he would answer them at a *proper* time. I then remarked to him that I should remain a few days at Franklin's Tavern, to receive his answer, and should be glad to know when he would give it, he replied that he had not read the communications, and could not say when he could answer. He said that my remaining would not make any difference.

This may not be literally, but is in substance what occurred. I waited some time in Columbia at Mr. Franklin's tavern for a communication from Gov. Polk, but was not favored with any; neither have I received any from that time.

Respectfully,
JOHN N. BROWN.

To Messrs. Goode, Topp and others.

The Committee waited some days, in expectation of receiving a reply from Mr. Polk; but being disappointed, on the 29th September they addressed another letter to Mr. Polk "respectfully desiring him to inform them *whether a reply was to be expected, and if so, at what time*" They particularly requested an early notice of the communication; the letter was delivered to Mr. Polk on the 30th by the Hon. Terrey H. Cahal, but Mr. Polk did not tell him whether an answer might be expected or not. After waiting until the 3d of October, (the time to which they were limited,) the committee made their report submitting these facts to the consideration of the citizens by whom they were appointed. The committee consisted of John W. Goode, Esq., Dr. W. W. Topp, Maj. Saml. Mosely, Dr. Benjamin Carter, James McCallum, Esq., and Hon. L. M. Bramlitt,—all gentlemen of the highest character, and representing a great body of the best citizens of Tennessee.

These facts, we trust, will receive the attentive consideration of every American citizen who intends to vote at the coming election.—Here is presented, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, a man who *refuses* to inform them upon what principles, if elected, he would administer the government. When asked, respectfully and earnestly, whether he would *Protect American Industry or not*, he makes no answer! When asked whether he *would modify the Existing Tariff or not*, he makes no answer! When asked whether he is in favor of *taxing Tea and Coffee*, he makes no answer! When asked whether he is in favor of immediate annexation or not he scorns to reply! If elected, he must act at once and act energetically, upon all these great questions; and yet he refuses to say what he would do, or by what principles he would be governed! This is the temper in which JAMES K POLK treats the questions of those whose votes he solicits. His opinions have been tortured and misrepresented in every section of the Union. In Pennsylvania he is said to be *in favor* of Protection; at the South he is known to be against it. At the North he is opposed to Annexation; at the South he favors it. His sentiments are thus made to suit every possible latitude; and when asked, by those directly and closely interested in knowing the TRUTH, by those whose happiness is very deeply at stake, by those whom he asks to support him for the Presidency,—HE REFUSES TO GIVE THEM ANY ANSWER AT ALL! And this is the candidate whom the 'DEMOCRATIC' party have offered to the people of the United States!

Does JAMES K. POLK believe that the people have SO RIGHT to know the opinions of candidates for office? Hear what he said in a letter to a Committee at Memphis, in a letter dated

COLUMBIA, May 15, 1843.

"The chief, if not the only value of the right of suffrage consists in the fact that it may be exercised understandingly by the constituent body. It is so, whether the immediate constituency consists of the Legislature, or of the People in their primary capacity, in the election of their executive or legislative agents. In either case the constituent has A RIGHT TO KNOW THE OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BEFORE HE CASTS HIS VOTE.

JAMES K. POLK.

Is not this explicit? Mr. Polk admits the right of the constituent to know the opinions of the candidate; and yet, when himself a candidate, refuses to declare his opinions! Is it not plain that he means to cheat at least a part of the people—that he intends to *defraud* either the North or the South into his support? Is it right—is it safe, to support such a man? Hear what Andrew Jackson said in an address at Jackson, Tennessee, upon this very point:

"I say again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and VOTE FOR NO CANDIDATE who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government.

That man DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE who would vote for a MUM candidate where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe!" I answer for you that none worthy to be free can do so!!!"

With this warning—this emphatic denunciation from General Jackson, ringing in their ears, let the 'Democracy' of the Union vote for their "mum candidate," James K. Polk, if they can! *N Y Courier.*

From the Detroit Advertiser, Oct 14.

MR. BIRNEY AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

We received a letter on Friday, from a cherished friend at Saginaw, apprising us of an intended movement on the part of some Locofoco leaders there, to *back water* on the nomination of Mr. Birney, by their County Convention. This step was understood to be taken in pursuance of orders from Detroit, or some other head quarters. At first, the party there were delighted with the nomination, and hailed Mr. Birney's accession to their ranks as a great acquisition. But under advice from abroad, they now began to dread the effect elsewhere, and were preparing to cast him overboard again. A hand bill was to be issued the next day, to pave the way for such a proceeding, although to use the words of our correspondent, "Mr. Birney *did actually receive the nomination of the Democratic party, as a Democrat, in favor of Democratic men and measures.*"

We received by the same mail, the handbill itself, signed by G. D. Williams, (a personal enemy by the way, of Mr. Birney,) and four others, calling a mass meeting, to rescind the nomination. The document itself, however, while it professes to doubt Mr. Birney's sincerity, furnishes ample proof of his assent to the nomination, and on a Locofoco basis, too. The handbill opens thus:

"Fellow citizens, an attempt has been made by Mr. James G. Birney, to impose himself on the Democracy of Saginaw County, as a Democrat. One of the delegates to the Convention, (a gentleman of truth and veracity) held on the 28th of September last, stated that *Mr. Birney professed to him to be a democrat, and stated that he (Birney) would carry out Democratic principles.*

Thus are the previous statements confirmed by the Locofocos of Saginaw themselves. No doubt can longer be felt of Mr. Birney's position. Let Whig Abolitionists ponder upon it. The facts are undoubted.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Oct.15.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Whig State Central Committee of Michigan beg leave to lay the following facts before a candid public.

The suspicion which has long existed, of the alliance of Mr. BIRNEY, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, with the Locofoco party, is at length confirmed. On the 28th of September last, in pursuance of an agreement made with the party leaders in Saginaw County, in this State, he was nominated as their candidate for the State Legislature, by a regular convention of the Locofoco party at Saginaw City, having previously authorized a friend who was a member of the Convention, to express his willingness to ACCEPT the nomination. Of This fact, there is not the least possible doubt.—Great efforts have since been made, and are making, to conceal the evidence—especially of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in the nomination, and his adhesion to "Democratic principles," and the Polk and Dallas party; but these facts can no longer be denied.—We are enabled to submit evidence of a character to convince every candid mind. We leave the public to Judge. Subjoined is the sworn statement of Wm. S. Driggs, Esq., a gentleman of intelligence and perfectly unimpeachable moral character. We vouch for his unsullied honor and veracity.

J. M. HOWARD,
F. A. HARDING,
S. BARSTOW,
D. SMART,
JOHN OWEN,
Committee.

Detroit, Oct. 14, 1844.

State of Michigan, Wayne county, ss.

Wm. S Driggs of Detroit, in said State, being duly sworn, says on Wednesday, the 9th day of October instant, he left the city of Detroit for the purpose of going to Saginaw, in this State, and ascertaining the facts and circumstances relative to the nomination of *James G. Birney, Esq*, to the Legislature of this State by the "Democratic" party, in the county of Saginaw; that on the 12th day of October instant, he called at the dwelling house of J. B Garland, Esq, about nine miles from Saginaw city, and had a conversation of considerable length with him; that said Garland informed deponent that he, said Garland was a member of the "Democratic" party; that he was a member of the Democratic Convention of said County, held at Saginaw, city on the 28th day of September last; for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and for representative in the Legislature of this State; that he said Garland, attended said Convention, (which was held at the house of E. Jewett;) that James G. Birney, Esq. (who resides at Lower Saginaw, in said Saginaw county,) was then and there nominated by said Convention as the candidate of the Democratic party for such representative, by a unanimous vote; that he, said Garland, had had several conversations with said Birney some days previous to the meeting of said Convention, in reference to said Birney's willingness to accept such nomination, remarking that he should be quite willing to accept it, if tendered to him, and would, if elected, serve the county to the best of his abilities, and refrain from agitating the question of Abolition in the house; that he, said Birney, was a Jeffersonian Democrat and always had been; said Garland also stated to this deponent, that, whenin said Convention, he was questioned by other members respecting Mr. Birney's political sentiments and opinions, and that, in answer, he stated to the Convention what he then stated to this deponent.

Deponent then asked him what *other* authority he had for making said statement to the Convention? to which he replied that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Birney himself, authorizing him to make such statement. Deponent then requested him to show him the letter; said Garland declined, remarking that he would show it to no one unless said Birney should deny having authorized him to make such statement, in which case he would produce it. Said Garland is a man of respectability and good standing, and a "democrat" of influence in said county. He expressed his determination to vote for Mr Birney, and to do all in his power to promote his election, affirming that he (Birney) was the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and that those of the democrats who had declared against him constituted but a mere faction. He also stated that he was well acquainted with Mr. Birney, and that the latter was in the habit of frequently stopping at his house. Deponent then requested said Garland to make an affidavit of the facts he had thus stated; but he refused. the facts he had thus stated; but he refused. the facts he had thus stated; but he refused.

fication. Upon the vote on rescinding the arbitrary twenty first rule of the House of Representatives, nearly every Whig member voted for the rescision, while the ranks of the other party were almost unbroken. When the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania took away the elective franchise of the colored citizens of this Commonwealth, not one single democrat was found to raise his voice or record his vote against the monstrous injustice, but it was ably and eloquently, though vainly striven against by nearly every Whig member. A still later instance of affinity in feeling occurs to me. At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, even before the appearance of Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives against the annexation of Texas. Every Democratic member voted against it, and every Whig voted for it, excepting only Mr. Sharswood of Philadelphia, who has since declared his preference for Mr. Polk on this ground, in connexion with his hostility to the policy of a protective tariff. I might recapitulate many other instances occurring in the legislation of our own State, and of all the free States, but I am only arguing a proposition which no *honest* Liberty man will deny.

In truth I have begun to doubt the policy of separate political action. Most of the Whigs are with us in feeling and principles. In fact the party every where is approximating to our policy. But they believe, as I do, that there are other great principles at issue in the contest, which involve the happiness and prosperity of many millions of their own color and race. We cannot blame them, if they will not forego these, and limit their energies to the accomplishment of a policy much less important in regard to the numbers upon whom it is to operate.

It was not by separate political combination that the Abolitionists of England achieved the abolition first of the slave trade, and finally the entire extinction of slavery in the whole of the British possessions. Wilberforce and Clarkson and Sharp and Buxton and O'Connell never dreamed that upon a single isolated principle, and that one appealing more to the moral feelings, than to any governmental policy, they could rally a victorious party. But they sought out the existing party whose principles looked furthest towards the assertion of human rights and liberal opinions. Upon that party they continued to impress their policy until it became of necessity one of the leading policies of their allies. And I fear not that a like course on our part would be attended with like results.

I have become the more satisfied of the integrity of my position from observing the conduct of the Democratic party towards us in the present crisis. For years we have endured the obloquy and scoff and hate of that mind and soul subduing party. We have been hunted like wild beasts from our homes, we have been denied the right of free discussion of our thoughts, our presses have been destroyed, and the innocent subjects of our sympathies have been wantonly murdered or driven from their houses to the woods and wilds, there to bear the pelting of the pitiless storm. By whom has this been done! I answer by Democratic mobs and Democratic rulers. Our homes, our hearthstones, our most sacred correspondence, have been invaded by, and submitted to the inspection of Democratic officials. But now a change has come over the spirit of the party. They take a vast interest in our success, well knowing that we can make no accessions from their party, that there are among them the fewest possible minds pure enough to conceive the potency of the truths we teach. Yet must we bear the slavering of their Judas embraces. Now that we are effectually helping them to secure the bondage of their fellow men, we are the best, the wisest, the most consistent of politicians. "We are their most sweet cousins." Thus they court us now, but place them in power and they will woo us as the lion woos his bride.

Some of us have fallen into the illy concealed snare, but they are not the true hearted abolitionists who have borne the heat and burnt of the battle—They are eleventh hour men, the camp thieves of other parties who have come among us with no feeling which should ally them to us. Their only motive in seeking our fellowship is to wreak their revenge upon another party. It is time that Liberty men should forswear the rule of the dictated pensioners, and disappointed office beggars from the Whig party.

I address myself to the *honest* Abolitionists. Some of you I have heard reason in this wise; "we cannot elect Mr. Birney, but we cannot choose between two evils; we know that our course may secure the election of Mr. Polk, and in that event it will be attempted to annex Texas to the United States, but the attempt cannot succeed. England and France are bound to resist it, and in the end war will ensue and our arms will suffer an inglorious defeat. In the meantime the Whig party will be defeated and broken up, and we will make large accessions from its ranks. This is our motive for actively and indirectly aiding our enemies."

Now this is not exactly choosing between two evils, but it is far worse, it is the employment of the monstrous policy of doing evil that good may follow. Apart from the baseness of betraying our friends for a selfish end, it is the choice of a dishonorable war before honorable peace. It is dangerous, it is perfidious, it could only have been instigated by the base allies who have come to us, not to aid us but to injure others. Even if we could not by aiding Mr. Clay's election, prevent the annexation of Texas, we ought to choose between that annexation accomplished upon honorable terms or at the expense of a dishonorable war. But the premises are wholly false, defeat cannot destroy the Whig party, it will only serry its ranks and inspire them with double vigor; as long as its principles continue to be cherished, so long will those who cherish them, continue, through gloom and through glory, to cleave to their party organization. We may go too far in our Machiavellism. We know that men oftentimes act more energetically from motives of revenge, than from the promptings of a purer feeling. This is two well exemplified by some of the politicians who have lately come among ourselves

If we now combine with our enemies to betray our friends, have we not reason to fear that motives of revenge will prompt alike, but far more effective combination against us. But should the Whig party succeed, for what can we hope? Will not our recusancy and unfriendliness be remembered against us? And it is important that we should have the aid of that party. Five thousand of our colored citizens are disfranchised by the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is time that we should move in the restoration of their rights. By whom are they to be reclaimed? We might as profitably preach love and mercy to the Thugs of India, as the doctrine of human rights to the dominant party in the Legislature. Even if they would admit the truth, their national alliances would prevent them from giving it any hospitality. But we can succeed through the aid of the Whigs if we awake not against us, those feelings of revenge, which are more easily conceived than eradicated.

Friends, Brethren, I have nearly done. I shall support the election of Henry Clay with a perfect good will, and with all the energy with which I may be gifted. In doing so, I do not regard myself as chosing between evils, but as accomplishing a positive good. I choose to aid in limiting the dominion of human servitude and inequality, to aid in preventing a dishonorable, a desolating and demoralizing war, to aid in securing the tranquility and integrity of our beloved country, and the permanence of those principles of political economy, which more than any other human agency, will assist in overthrowing the tottering fabric of slavery. Here I stand I cannot do otherwise. And I earnestly hope that those of you whom this letter may reach, will enquire as earnestly as I have done for their right path, and may the espirit of eteraal truth lead your minds to a right conclusion.

CLARKSON.

POST THE BOOKS.

There are 275 Electoral votes for President requiring 138 to elect. Two months ago we predicted that Clay would get at least 195 votes, and we have seen nothing since to change our opinion. Let us post the books now:

Certain for Clay.		Certain for Polk.	
Vermont,	6	New Hampshire	6
Massachusetts	12	S. Corolina	9
Rhode Island	4	Alabama	9
Connecticut	6	Illinois	9
N. York	36	Missouri	7
N. Jersey	7		—
Delaware	3	For Polk	40
Maryland	8		
N. Carolina	11	*Probable for Polk*	
Georgia	10	Arkansas	3
Tennesse	13	Maine	9
Louisiana	6		—
Kentucky	12		52
Ohio	23		
Indiana	12		
	—		
For Clay	169		
Probable for Clay			
Mississippi	6		
Michigan	5		
Virginia	17		
Pennsylvania	26		
	—		
	223		

We do not see how any one can doubt the election of Mr. Clay. He stands as above at 169 including N. York, and including Virginia and Pennsylvania. Now deduct N. York and add Mississippi, and Mr. Clay is elected without the vote of N. York, Pennsylvania or Virginia. The chances are at least equal, that he will get the votes of all three of these states. Nothing is wanting to ensure success to the Whigs; but firmness and action on their part.—[Cincinnati Gazette

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

☞ We call the attention of Whig voters to the following genuine Whig Electoral Ticket, published by the Chairman of the State Committee. Let all watch against frauds.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

The attention of Whig Editors throughout the State is requested to the Electoral Ticket.

Several corrections have recently been made, and and it is important that they should be observed.—The ticket as published below is correct:

ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER,
TOWNSEND HAINES,
JOSEPH G. CLARKSON,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
JOHN D. NINESTEEL,
JOHN S. LITTELL,
BENJAMIN FRICK,
ELEAZER P. McDOWELL,
SAMUEL SHAFER,
WILLIAM HIESTER,
JOHN S. HIESTER,
ALEX. E. BROWN,
JONATHAN J. SLOCUM,
HENRY DRINKER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
JOHN KILLINGER,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
FREDERICK WATTS,
JAMES MATHERS,
ANDREW J. OGLE,
DANIEL WASHABAUGH,
JOHN L. GOW,
ANDREW W. LOOMIS,
JAMES M. POWER,
WILLIAM A. IRVINE,
BENJAMIN HARTSHORN,

By order of the Whig State Committee.
Oct. 14th. JOHN REED, Ch'n.

MAIN LINE.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the returns indicate that the sale of the Main Line of our public works has carried by a large majority.

A LAST WORD TO OUR WEEKLY READERS!

Before our next weekly issue will reach the most of you, you will have performed an imperative duty—exercised an inestimable privilege—or by your neglect of this duty and privilege, laid the foundation of bitter, unavailing regret. On Friday of next week, November 1, you will be called upon to render a verdict, through the ballot box, which may affect the destinies of this country forever. No sensible and sober man can avoid the conclusion that the result of the approaching election is fraught with consequences intensely interesting. On the one hand we see, in the elevation of Whig principles by the election of Mr. Clay, looming up before us in the future, peace, prosperity, harmony, and good government. On the other hand, if the free-trade and slaveholder's candidate is elected, darkness, confusion, political chaos, intestine convulsions, war, universal distress, and all the evils of a bad government, gloomily appears in the picture of the future. Choose ye, American citizens, for yourselves.

But it is hardly necessary to offer argument now, at this late hour, to induce you to vote right. We have been doing this for the last six months, and the present paper offers you arguments from able pens, which we consider unanswerable. The only fear is, that any man, through a false estimate of the consequences at stake, should *fail to do all his duty*. We doubt not all the regular readers of this paper, with very small exceptions, if any, have made up their minds to vote for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. How shall we best, then, secure the result we all have so much at heart?

Pennsylvania and Ohio are the first States which vote for Presidential electors, and their votes will have a considerable influence upon those to come after. Our great object, then, as Pennsylvanians, is to carry this State for Clay. How shall we do it? Let each of *you* who read this paper, in your several townships and districts, examine carefully the vote given for Markle, and see if you cannot increase it for Clay. Inquire, carefully, if all the Whig voters were out at the last election. If not, see that means are taken to bring them out at the next. Go, also, and converse with your neighbors, and see if you cannot show them the danger of their course, if they design to vote either directly or indirectly against Mr. Clay. Meet, also, among yourselves, and inquire whether you cannot increase your majority over that given on the 3th. With a little effort, we doubt not, we can raise our majority in this county to 2500! If we do so, we shall render Mr. Clay's election certain.

To encourage you we take pleasure in telling you that the Whigs, throughout the state, are on the alert, and confident of success. A most cheerful and buoyant spirit fills every Whig bosom. Whigs feel that they are right, and that they must conquer because they are right. The utmost activity prevails in all the Whig ranks throughout the state, and the signs are strongly indicative of success. In every district the object aimed at is to increase our vote on that of Gen. Markle, and we are encouraged to hope that very many of our Liberty friends, now that they find they hold votes enough in their hands to secure the election of Mr. Clay, will cast them for the Whig candidates, as the only means left them of doing real good and avoiding great evil. The contrary course will involve them in a fearful settlement with their own consciences.

Then, Whigs, patriots, Americans, go to work—Let the whole of the week, from Monday to Friday, be spent for your country. Better do this, than have to spend months and years, in undoing consequences of present neglect. Now is the time to fight for your country, your liberties, your honor and the bread for your wives and children! Let every individual Whig feel that a mighty responsibility rests upon him, and we shall rejoice in peace and quietness over a glorious, but bloodless victory!

Pennnsylvania Congressional Election.

The following are the members of Congress elected. Gen Reed, of the Erie district, and Dr. Horner in the York and Adams district, have been defeated by very small majorities.

I. L. *C* Levin. Native American.
2. J R Ingersoll, Whig---No change.
3. J H Campbell, Native American.
4. Charles J Ingersoll, Loco---No change.
5. Jacob S Yost, Loco---No change.
6. Jacob Erdman, Loco---Loco gain.
7. A. R. M'Ilvain, Whig---No change.
8 John Strohm, do do
6. John Ritter, Loco, do
10, R Brodhead, Jr., Loco, do
11. Owen C. Leib, Loco, do
12. David Wilmott, do do
13. James Pollock, Whig, do
12. Alex. Ramsey, do do
15. Moses M'Lean, Loco---Loco gain.
16. James Black, Loco---No change.
17. John Blanchard, Whig, do
18. Andrew Stewart, do
19. H D Foster, Loco, do
20. John H Ewing, Whig. do
21. Cornelius Darragh, Whig do
22. Wm. S Gowin, Loco, do
23. Joseph Buffington, Whig, do
24. James Thompson, Loco---Loco gain.

Whig 10. Native A 2. Locos 12.

ARKANSAS ERECT!!

The Nashville Banner, of Oct. 18, says:—a letter has been received in town announcing the election of GIBSON, Whig candidate for Governor!

The Cincinnati Bulletin says this good news is confirmed by passengers. ☞A Locofoco state wheeling into Whig line! An ther state to swell the triumph for Clay!

The St. Louis Republican says:—The steamer OCEAN struck a log at the head of Hurricane Island in her passage from Louisville to Cairo, which knocked a hole in her hull. She filled almost immediately and sunk in about 3 feet water. She was partly owned by her commander, Capt. Swathney, and it is thought that she will be raised again.

ARRIVAL OF THE

ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday last with dates from Liverpool and London to Oct. 4. The intelligence is not important.

Stocks and securities were said to be improving in England. Particular American Stocks were looked for by capitalists for investment. Cotton was still in a depressed state but there had been no actual decline.

It is stated that a treaty has been concluded between the U. States and China.

The Queen was daily expected from Scotland when the Acadia left.

The Hibernia, arrived out on the 28th ult., and the Great Western on the 29th. The packet ships Siddons Columbus, Ashburton, and Yorkshire, had all arrived out.

A most dreadful loss of life had occurred near Sunderland, caused by an explosion in a coal pit. Upwards of one hundred dead bodies had been taken out and out of one hundred and forty persons in the pit at the time of the explosion but one man escaped uninjured.

The mammoth steamer Great Britain was on the eve of being released from her confinement in the Bristol dock.

In Commercial matters there was not much change. Fine weather has enabled growers to secure good crops. Less animation was apparent in the manufacturing districts. There was not much activity in produce, though prices were sutained.

The cotton market was much depressed.

In Ireland, Repeal Meetings continue to be held.

France—A treaty is about to be concluded with Morocco. Louis Phillippe was to have left France on the 5th inst on his long contemplated visit to England

India and China—The Overland Mail brings dates from Bombay to Aug. 27, and Calcutta to Aug. 15. The news is not important. Sir H. Hardinge arrived at Calcutta 23rd July, and was immediately sworn into his high office.

He immediately appointed Mr. Bird Governor of Bengal; on subsequent days he held levees.

The American and French men of war Brandywine, St. Louis, Chaopatra, and Alemene, had arrived a most simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

TERRIBLE GALE!

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

We are pained to learn from Buffalo papers, that that city was visited by a most tremendous gale, on last Friday night, causing immense destruction of property, and great loss of life. The whole lower part of the city is one general scene of wreck. The water rose two feet higher than ever before known. The number of lives lost amounted to about 50! On Saturday evening an inquest was held on 29 bodies, which were placed in coffins! The wind commenced blowing about 11 o'clock, and lasted until morning, when it partially subsided.—The stone pier at the mouth of the harbor has given away, and the wharves are very much damaged. The damages done to the Shipping is immense. Several steamers, brigs and schooners have been left high and dry. The number of Canal boats lying scattered about on land, high and dry, in a damaged state, it is impossible to enumerate. Wood, lumber, hogs, cattle, and the remnants of houses, are scattered about all over the flats, Steeples, chimneys, and houses were blown down, and roofs blown off. A part of the rail-road was washed away. All the cellars in the lower part of the town were filled with water, and the loss of goods is great. Two servant girls were drowned in the cellar kitchen of Huff's Hotel. The steamer Julia Palmer, loaded with passengers, rode out the gale in the bay, and came in safe on Sunday. The steamer Rob. Fulton went ashore about 14 miles above the city, and went to pieces. Two women and a child were lost. Five vessels are said to be ashore at Erie. We will give further particulars of this great calamity in our next.

A SEVERE GALE AT HAVANA

Accounts at Charleston from Havana, report the occurrence of a disastrous hurricane at that place on the 4th and 5th instant. About 125 houses were unroofed and otherwise injured, and about 60 Spanish droghers were sunk. A large number of vessels were dismasted, and otherwise injured. The same hurricane was also experienced at Matanzas, and out of twenty-six vessels in port at the time, but two rode out the gale in safety. A Spanish man-of-war brig was lost during the gale, near Havana—crew all saved with the exception of the gunner.

Intelligence had been received at Charleston of the loss of the U. S. Revenue Cutter VIGILANT, Captain W. B. G. Taylor, of New Orleans, which vessel was blown from her anchors out of the harbor of Key West, on the 5th instant, during a gale, and capsized. All her crew, 14 persons, lost, except two seamen.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

An election was held in Baltimore, on Monday last for Mayor and City officers. The result is cheering.—The Locofocos have carried their Mayor; but their majority of 1222 at the State elections on the 2d inst. is reduced down to 498. A Whig gain of 724!

Total vote cast at the Gub. election, on 2d instant, was 17,158
Total vote cast at the election 21st inst. 16,438
Showing a decrease of 720

Total Whig vote.		Total Locofoco vote.	
1844—Oct. 2,	7,968	1844—Oct. 2,	9,190
" 21,	7,970	" 21,	8,468
Whig increase	2	Loco decrease	722

Col. Davis is the successful candidate. The Whigs elected their members of Council in 4 Wards and the Locofocos in ten. The result is altogether very cheering for the Whigs and show that the State is entirely certain for Clay.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Pennsylvania Election Returns.

COUNTIES.	1840. PRESIDENT. Harrison.	1840. PRESIDENT. V. Buren.	1844. GOVERNOR. Markle.	1844. GOVERNOR. Shunk.
Adams	2453	1628	*2435	1848
Allegheny	7620	4573	*3105	5353
Armstrong	1260	1744	*1407	1986
Beaver	3143	1710	*2753	2093
Berks	3582	7425	*3840	8316
Bedford	2910	2446	*3945	2334
Bradford	2631	2844		m 350
Buck-	4705	4433	*1304	5106
Butler	2100	1304	*1197	2054
Cambria	311	920	*969	1129
Centre	1447	2242	*1756	2384
Chester	5643	4332	*6139	5475
Clearfield	499	842	*611	1009
Clarion	648	1366	*793	1389
Clinton	637	649	*807	925
Carbon	...	...	*453	784
Columbia	1325	2329	*1593	3199
Crawford	2469	2908	*2410	2920
Cumberland	2790	2695	*2971	3008
Dauphin	3124	2137	*3213	2352
Delaware	2031	1335	*2069	1493
Erie	3636	2061	*3510	2207
Elk	...	...	31	24
Fayette	2755	3035	*2836	3304
Franklin	3586	2592	*3797	3211
Greene	1350	2010		m 300
Huntingdon	3826	2246	*1320	2630
Indiana	1953	1209	*2 00	1412
Jefferson	476	592		m 150
Juniata	966	1043	*1085	1188
Lancaster	9673	5472	*9513	5532
Lebanon	2370	1402	*2473	1748
Lehigh	2105	2451	*2443	2690
Luzerne	2776	4119	*2558	3649
Lycoming	1504	2181	*1945	2600
McKean	262	275	*307	416
Mercer	3249	2336	*2765	2744
Mifflin	1236	1269	*1506	1565
Monroe	345	1447	*377	1601
Montgomery	4068	4869	*4341	5394
Northampton	2816	3838	*2155	3166
Northumbe land	1351	2187	*1498	2384
Perry	1072	1970	*1316	2216
Philadel. City	7655	4774	*9282	5265
Philadel. Co	10189	13303	*14138	12200
Pike	135	524		m 400
Potter	180	363		m 250
Schuylkill	1831	2184	*2390	3217
Somerset	2501	765	*2450	922
Susquehanna	1500	2023	*1411	2290
Tioga	895	1721		m 900
Union	2423	1518	*2721	1777
Venango	1855	1275	*3 3	1230
Warren	827	929		m 120
Washington	4149	3611	*3901	3958
Wayne	675	1183		m 600
Wyoming	...	...		m 60
Westmoreland	2778	4704	*2778	4704
York	3792	4382	*3802	4691
Total,	114018	143675	147056	150622
	113675			147056
Harrison's maj.	343		Shunk's maj.	3566

*Official.

We learn that the steamer Nick of the Woods, which ran on the mail line from mouth of White River to Rockroe, was snagged and sunk in White river, 80 miles above the mouth, a few days since. The boat will probably be lost, as the water had come into the cabin.—[Van Buren (Arkansas) Whig.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1844.

R. W. POINDEXTER—T. S. CLARKE—J. MARSHALL.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3½@3¾
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3½@3¾
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ..... @6,00
Common ..... @5,00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ..... @12,00
Mann's ..... 13,00@14,00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Junata ..... 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... 9 @12½
Common ..... @ 9
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,02½@2,70
Small size ..... —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 28 @30
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50,00@55,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,25@1,62
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... @4,00
Black Oak ..... @3,00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ 4½
From wagon ..... @ 5
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 7 @ 8½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... 20 @24
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @23
Sperm, best brands ..... @38
Do inferior ..... @33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ dozen.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @16
" 11 to 13 ..... @17
" 14 ..... @18
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8½
" 600 ..... @ 7½
" 700 ..... @ 6½
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @23
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @17
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6½@ 6¾
Laguayra ..... 7¼@ 7¾
Rio ..... 6½@ 7¾
Havana ..... @—
Copper—₱ lb.
Brazers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... 6 @18
Cordage by coil—₱ lb. [10 ₱ cent. off these prices for cash.]
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... @3½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
" over 10 in ..... @3
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ..... @3
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @3½
Dog Irons ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
Wagon boxes ..... @3½
Dearborn ₱ set ..... @62½
Counter weights ..... @62½
Tea kettles, doz. ..... @ 9,00
Wattle Irons ..... @12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow front ..... @ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Tinstle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 8 @ 8½
36 Laurel & Brunswick ..... 8 @ 9
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
37 Light ..... @ 6½
3-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
3-4 Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
1-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... @11
Rochester ..... @11
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good, style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Tall Rivet Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... @ 4
Assafœtida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copaiva ..... 35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 75 @1,00
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ..... 80 @ 88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @22
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @30
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 140@1,25
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ..... 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ..... 2,25@4,00
" Peppermint ..... 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3,00@3,50
Quinne ..... @3,50
Rhubarb, root ..... 65 @75
Sal Ammon ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 11 @12
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... @ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb. Polished ..... 11 @12
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... @ 7
Shorts ..... 8 @ 9
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 18 @20
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 25 @30
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ..... —@ —
No 1 hf-bls ..... —@ 7,25
No 2 ..... 11,00@11,25
No 2 hf-bls ..... —@ —
No 3 ..... 8,25@ 8,50
No 1 kitts ..... —@ —
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5,25@ 6,00
No 2 ..... @ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... @17,00
No 2 ..... @ —
Shad ..... @ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @ —
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 20 @22
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 16 @18
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @ —
Bunch ..... 2,50@2,75
Do ..... @ —
Prunes ..... @ —
Cranberries, bush 1,62@1,75
Lemons Sicily, bx 3,00@6,00
Oranges do ..... 4,25@4,50
Peaches dry, bush ..... @1,00
Apples dry ..... @ 50
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1,37
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 5,12@5,87
Superfine ..... 3,62@3,75
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls ..... @1,75
Buckwheat ..... @2,25
" hf. bls ..... @1,75
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... 13,00@14,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... 70 @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco. Lard. Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c ..... — @45
Feathers ..... 75 @80
Fur & Peltries ..... @75
Wool ..... @75
Rags ..... @75
Iron ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @50
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @45
To Cleveland, " ..... @35
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @ 15
Louisville ..... @20
St. Louis ..... @50
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Pint, do ..... @7,00
Materia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... @9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2,50@2,75
10x12 ..... 3,50@3,75
12x18 ..... 5,50@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1,75@2,12
10x12 ..... 2,75@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... @3,00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters ..... @7,00
FFFG do ..... @4,00
Eagle do in papers ..... @6,00
Rock powder ..... 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 60 @75
Rye ..... @37½
Oats ..... 17 @18
Corn ..... 37½@40
Barley ..... @62½
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb, common ..... @—
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... 25 @28
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs
Timothy ..... 6,50@ 7,00
Clover ..... @ —
Straw, 100 bdls. ..... @—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9 @12
Spanish ..... 15½@17½
Do salted ..... 20 @13
Do kips ₱ skin ..... 1,25@1,62
Green ..... 4½@ 5
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... @—
Manilla ..... @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ..... @12½
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1,62@1,75
Spanish ..... 1,20@1,30
Manilla ..... 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 3½@3¾
Bar ..... @4
Common sizes Pipe ..... 5½@6
Sheet ..... @6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ..... 20 @22
New York ..... 15½@18½
Damaged ..... 14½@16
Slaughter ..... 20 @24
Skirting ..... 23 @25
Harness, black ..... 20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ..... 30,00@36,00
Russet do ..... 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd ..... 23,00@30,00
Kips finished ..... 24,00@36,00
Calf skin do ..... 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather ..... 18,00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 15,00@—
2 do ..... 35,00@—
3 do ..... 25,00@—
Sheep skins ..... 2 @
Lumber—From pile—₱ 1000 feet.
Pine clear and inch ..... @18,00
Common, " ... —@ 7,50
Clear, 1¼ " ... —@27,00
Com'n 1¼ " ... —@12,75
Clear, 2 " ... —@36,00
Com'n 2 " ... —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ..... —@ —
1 in. common ..... —@16,00
Oak do do ..... 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ..... 1,75@ 2,00
Laths, sawd, 100 ..... —@—
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron ..... @15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost ..... @45
" N Orleans ..... @40
New Orleans ..... 50 @52
Country ..... @—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl ..... 2,50@2,75
Pitch ..... @3,50
Tar, Allegheny ..... @—
" N. Carolina ..... @4,50
Turpentine, gall ..... 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ..... 1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ..... 70@ 75
Lard, City ..... 50@ 60
Olive ..... @5,50
Sperm, bleached ..... @1,80
" unbleached ..... @1,45
" Fall ..... 95@1,00
Whale ..... 80@ 85
Tanners, ₱ brl 15,00@24,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue ..... 1,00@1,25
Lampblack ..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ..... 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ..... 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 ..... 33 @35
" No 2 ..... 25 @28
Brunswk Green ..... 15 @20
White Lead, dry ..... 6½@ 7
" in oil, pure keg ..... 1,65@1,75
" No. 1 ..... 1,37½@1,50
Red Lead ..... 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris ..... 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @28,00
" Forge ..... 27,00@28,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @30,00
" Forge ..... 25,00@30,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ..... 25,00@27,00
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ..... @14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ..... —@ 8
" Shoulders ..... —@ 4½
" Sides ..... —@ 4½
Hoground, city cure ..... —@—
" country cure ..... —@—
Lard, No 1, in kegs ..... —@5½
" " 2, in kegs ..... —@5
" " 1, in bbls ..... 5½@5½
Butter " 1, in kegs ..... 6½@7
" " 1, in roll ..... 8 @9
Cheese, W. Reserve ..... 4 @5½
" Goshen ..... —@—
" Pine Apple ..... @—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ..... @3,50
Do Butter ..... @4,50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ..... @31
Neshannocks ..... @25
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ..... 2½@3
Do good white ..... @4
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ..... @4½
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ..... @1,15
" in store ..... @1,20
2 afloat ..... @1,03
Table, doz. box 1,50 @2,00
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ..... 3,25 @3,50
Timothy ..... 1,25 @1,31½
Flaxseed ..... @ 80
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ..... @25
Cassia, in Mats ..... @22
Ginger ..... @10
N

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 21, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA SAFE FOR CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

We are pleased to see the buoyant and sanguine spirit manifested by the Whigs of this State, in regard to the Presidential election. Although we have not elected the gallant and worthy Markle, yet we have gained a glorious victory. The lowest majority calculated on by the Locofocos for Shunk was 15,000—the result leaves him only between 4 and 5000! In 1841, the year after Harrmon's election, the Locos carried the State by 23,000 majority! This majority we have nearly annihilated, and at a general election, too, where all the pride of party, and all the exertions of office holders on our State works were brought to bear. Does any one doubt, that under the more favorable auspices of a Presidential election, we can carry the State?—Hundreds of Locofocos voted for Shunk out of party pride, and from a desire to preserve the State in the hands of the long dominant party, who will hesitate to sacrifice the Tariff and extend the curse of Slavery, by voting for Polk. Hundreds of such men will vote for Clay, or not vote at all. Pennsylvania has too deep a stake in the permanency of the Tariff, and too great an opposition to any extension of territory, to vote for Polk.

The United States Gazette goes into a very careful and dispassionate review of the political aspects of this State in reference to the Presidency, and arrives at the conclusion, that the State is safe for Clay and Frelinghuysen. In this conclusion, every cool-thinking Whig will concur. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

We cannot admit that in Philadelphia county, the majority for Mr. Clay is to be essentially less than that given for Mr. Markle. No part of the Union is more directly interested in the success of manufactures, and consequently in the continuance of a *protective* tariff, than is Philadelphia city and county; and the weak attempt to create a belief *here*, that Mr. Polk is friendly to such a tariff, is evidently a failure. Men now know better. They suspected before; they have now, by circumstances, become freed from that *party* fealty, that constrained them to go for men, against their principles; and they will now sustain those interests and those principles, by voting for the man who is the father of the American system, the constant friend and advocate of the American Union, and the protector of home capital and home industry. And this feeling we are assured on all hands, prevails to a great extent in almost every county in the Commonwealth.

We therefore cautiously, but inevitably, arrive at the conclusion, that the Whigs may regard the smallness of the majority for Mr. Shunk, as an assurance that the Clay and Frelinghuysen Electoral ticket will receive a large majority of the votes of Pennsylvania. We venture not now to give the number which our correspondence would warrant us in claiming as most probable, but we say in all truth and sincerity, that all circumstances fully warrant the belief that the vote of Pennsylvania will be given for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

THE MUM CANDIDATE.

James K. Polk has been waited upon lately by his neighbors and fellow citizens in Tennessee, by Committees, to ascertain his opinion in regard to the tariff of 1842, and the treaty of John Tyler to annex Texas; and he has refused to give any answer. Such is the dumb candidate of the Locofocos.

Mr. Birney and the Locofocos.

The Whig State Central Committee of Michigan, have published an address to the public, introducing the affidavit of Wm. S. Driggs, Esq., of Detroit, a gentleman of unsullied character, who was sent to Saginaw on purpose to ascertain the facts in relation to Mr. Birney's nomination by the Locofocos. This address is dated Detroit, Oct. 14, 1844. The affidavit of Mr. Driggs fully proves that Mr. Birney was nominated by the Locofoco Convention, and that J. B. Garland, Esq., a member of the Locofoco party, and a member of the Convention, stated in the meeting, in a public manner, that Mr. Birney had professed to him to be a "Democrat," and that if elected, he would carry out "Democratic principles."

☞A letter was read at the Whig meeting on Friday night, in which a certain conversation is related between a Mr. Fuzhugh and Mr. Birney. We are requested to say that the Emancipator at Boston, pronounces the statement false on authority of Mr. Birney. Mr. B. says no such conversation ever took place.

INTERESTING MEETING.

A very cheering and interesting meeting was held by the Whigs of this city, at Tippecanoe Hall, on Friday evening last. It having been announced that Mr. Forward would, during his speech, address the Liberty men, quite a number of them were present, together with their leaders, including Judge King of Ohio, and the Rev. E. Smith. The house was crowded. Mr. Beavers, of Ohio, a Liberty man who intends to vote for Mr. Clay, opened the meeting with a very good address to men of his own party on the duty of voting for Mr Clay. He was followed by Mr. Forward, who made one of his best speeches, addressed principally to Liberty men, in which he went over the whole ground of their objections to voting for the Whig candidate, and disposed of them all in a most masterly manner. His illustrations and arguments, drawn from the constitution of the United States, were strikingly clear and convincing, and must have carried conviction to the mind of every man open to reason.

After he concluded, the Liberty men desired to be heard in reply, and Judge King was called for, but he declined for want of preparation. Rev. Edward Smith was then put forward by the Liberty men as their champion, and he mounted the rostrum. He complained of being unprepared for want of his documents, but after some urging on the part of the audience, he took up one position of Mr. Forward—that, admitting it might be an evil to vote for a slaveholder, which he himself was not prepared to allow, he thought it our duty to choose the least of two evils where one of them was unavoidable. Mr. Smith denied this position, and said that we could not properly choose from evils at all, and denied that any example from Scripture could be produced. Mr Forward suggested that it might be found in the injunction of the Apostle, "Servants obey your masters," that as servants here meant *slaves*, and slavery was considered an evil, the Apostle chose the lesser evil of enduring this evil, than the greater one, of disorganizing existing institutions.

Mr. Smith denied that servants any where in the New Testament meant slaves, and further peremptorily declared, that Slavery did not exist in Asia Minor or Corinth, where the Apostle speaks of servants, and therefore slaves could not be meant. Mr. Forward did not press his argument; Mr. Smith being a theologian by profession, he probably tho't he might be mistaken. But we could not but think at the time, that Mr. Forward might have urged with great force, the opinions of divines and commentators at least equal to Mr. Smith, and in the opinion of most folks a little superior. For instance;

Dr. Adam Clarke, who, as a critical commentator, has few equals and no superiors, and who was also a warm Antislavery man, and has used the strongest language against slavery, differs in opinion with Mr. Smith. In his comment on Rom. 6:16 he says:

"The word *doulos*, which we translate *servant*, "properly signifies *slave*; and a slave among the "Greeks and Romans was considered as his *master's* "*property*, and he might dispose of him as he pleased."

In his comment on 1 Cor. 7:21, he says

"*Art thou called being a servant—Doulos eklethes* —Art thou converted to Christ while thou art a *slave*—the property of another person, and *bought* with his money—*care not for it*," &c. "In these verses the Apostle shows that the Christian religion does not abolish our *civil* connexions," &c.

In his comment on 1. Tim. 6:1. "Let as many servants as are *under the yoke*," &c. the Doctor remarks:

"The word *doulos* here means *slaves* converted to the Christian faith; and *zugon*, or *yoke*, is the *state of slavery*; and by *despotai*, *masters*, *despots*, we are to understand the heathen masters of those Christianized slaves."

In the preface to *Philemon*, the Doctor says:

"The occasion of writing this letter was the following: *Onesimus*, a *slave*, had on some pretence ran away from his master."

And the doctor draws among others, the following conclusions, at the close of his comments on the epistle:

"2. Christianity makes no change in men's civil affairs; even a *slave* did not become a freeman by Christian baptism."

"4. We should do good unto all men, and not be above helping the meanest *slave*," &c.

This is sufficient from this great Biblical critic, who pronounces the severest censures upon the whole system of slavery, in which we heartily concur.

The venerable *Dr. Thomas Scott*, the able commentator and learned divine, also differs in opinion with the Rev. E. Smith. In his comment on 1. Tim. 6:1-5, he says:

"This shows that Christian masters were not required to set their *slaves* at liberty, though they were instructed to behave towards them in such a manner as would greatly lessen and nearly annihilate the *evils of slavery*. It would have excited much confusion, awakened the jealousy of the civil powers, and greatly retarded the progress of Christianity, had the liberation of slaves by their converts been expressly required by the Apostles, though the principles of both the law and the Gospel, when carried to their consequences, will infallibly abolish slavery."

The pious Scott here seems to take pretty much the same view as Mr. Forward, that the Apostle chose the lesser evil.

The Rev. Joseph Beason, a warm abolitionist, in his comment on 1 Tim. 6: 1, takes a similar view with the above learned divines, and in his Preface to *Philemon*, he says:

"*Onesimus*, a *servant*, or *slave* rather, to Philemon, an eminent person in Colosse, having ran away from his master," &c.

This is sufficient to show that Mr. Forward had good authority for his use of the term servant in this case. The above divines were men of profound learning, deep research, warm piety, and determinedly opposed to slavery.

To Mr. Smith's assertion, unsupported by proof, that slavery did not exist in Greece and Asia Minor, if any thing is needed to the above, we may take the evidence of the venerable *Thomas Clarkson*, the Apostle of freedom to the African, who declares that slavery "travelled over *all Asia*; that it spread through the *Grecian* and *Roman world*, and was in use among the barbarous nations." We take this extract from the speech of Dr. M'Junkin, not having Clarkson before us.

We were induced to offer the above facts, to show Mr. Smith and his friends, that the mere assertion of a *thing in a* lordly and peremptory manner cannot make it true. Mr. Smith gave his opinion as if it could not be disputed. We have given the opinion of divines, his superiors in every thing, and equally opposed to slavery with himself. Let people choose for themselves.

Slavery is a great and dreadful evil, and we fervently pray the curse of it, and the bitterness of it, may be soon removed from our land. But in all our discussion of it, and in all our deduction of moral principle concerning it, we should be cautious that our zeal runs not before our knowledge, or before revelation, reason and common sense.

THE WHIGS OF LOUISIANA!

The patriotic and glorious Whigs of Louisiana lately held an immense Wuig mass meeting and convention at Baton Rouge, at which, among other patriotic resolutions, were passed the following:

7th Resolved, That however desirable the extension of our territory by the Annexation of Texas may be, the WHIGS OF LOUISIANA ARE UNANIMOUSLY OPPOSED TO THE ADOPTION OF SUCH A MEASURE, unless it be compatible with the honor of our country and the stability of our Union.

8th. Resolved, That we consider the principles so often avowed and so ably advocated by our great leader, and particularly set forth in the Tariff of 1842, to be our great rock of strength—the bone and sinew of our agriculatures, manufactures and commerce—as placing American Industry beyond a competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and securing our success individually, and our independence as a nation beyond all the whims and caprices of foreign legislation and influence.

9th Resolved, That in the month of November, from the manifestations of this glorious day—we will show that Louisiana, our noble State, having burst forever the bonds of Locofocoism, will give at least 2500 majority for Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen, and will endeavor to prove herself the Banner State.

The Whig party of the Union presents a glorious spectacle of unanimity on all the great leading matters of public policy, and will march to the contest with an unbroken front.

☞The exceeding press of matter on our columns, at this late hour of the campaign renders it absolutely necessary for us to reject the favors of correspondents, which at other times would be very acceptible. Those whose communications do not appear will understand the reason. There is one, however, which came to hand during our late absence, from which we deem it our duty to give an extract. It is written in a respectful and unexceptionable style, and signed with the real name of the writer, and is therefore deserving of the more attention. It is written by a Whig Catholic in defence of Catholics, and although we do not agree with the writer in some of his positions, yet when any citizen asks for a hearing in a gentlemanly manner, we are willing to award it. Had we room, we would give the whole letter. As it is we can only publish the concluding portion:

"The Catholics of this country cannot be justly charged with concert of political action. I am of opinion that they are nearly equally divided in the Union. In this State, a very large majority of them are Democrats. In the recent election, they almost unanimously voted for Mr. Shunk, the Governor elect, they doubtless exercised that right from a sense of duty. It would be well for editors to cautiously touch the consciences of men, they are very *tender particularly* when the means of resentment are so accessible. I do not approve of any body of Christians sustaining a distinct political organization, yet I cannot condemn their defending their rights when assailed through the ballot boxes. I regret exceedingly that any respectable portion of the citizens of this country should accuse the Catholics of combining together, the contrary is the fact.—It was St. Marys and her sister county that saved the state of Maryland, and elected Pratt.

I am a Catholic, the word toleration is a range to me, I hold my rights under this Constitution to be sacred and inalienable. I *hold the* rights of others in the same light. I rejoice in the proud appellation of an "*American citizen.*" I am also a Whig and ardently devoted to Mr. Clay. All the abuse which man is capable of pouring out of his malicious phials, could not shake me from his support.—He stands on too lofty a pinnacle in his country's history to be a cat-paw for the fanatic or the supporter of the proscriptionist. Whilst I am ready to die for the salvation of a friend, I am unwilling to tamely submit to the insults of an enemy, though he should call himself a Whig. I deem the man whom Judge Gaston the learned jurist, the able Statesman, and the devoted Catholic honored, as more than worthy of my support. During nearly half a century Kentucky has sustained and honored him with a paternal and filial affection. With him and with his fate this republic is inseparably identified. Whether at home or abroad, in the most distant regions of the globe wherever his name is known, America rises up in irresistible association. I shall not even if I could, strip him of a fame which is co-extensive with the civilized world. But unfortunately there are those who would eradicate the love and admiration which are entertained for him on the summits of the Andes as well as on the classic soil of Greece. They would divest him, if they could, of the noble title which he has acquired of the champion of civil liberty. They would pluck out if they dared, his very heart, every pulsation of which beats with a true unwavering and genuine American feeling. By Henry Clay of Kentucky, the rights of all will be religiously observed. Old Maryland has always marched in the front rank of the great Whig army, with the freest constitution on the globe. New Hampshire stands first in the opposition with the most intolerant and proscriptive constitution in the United States. I shall now draw to a close by requesting our Whig friends to exert themselves in placing before the public their principles and nothing but their principles—which embrace a tariff for revenue, drawn exclusively from foreign imports with discriminations for protection, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, old and new, equitably and justly; a sound currency emanating from the will, and upheld by the authority of the whole nation; just restraints upon the executive department of the Government, with economy in its administration. And a perfect accountability and responsibility of all persons who have the charge of the public money. A decided opposition to the annexation of Texas. No man provided his mind is not prejudiced, either through party or otherwise can fail to give those measures his candid consideration as well as approbation. Let us avoid all exciting topics not connected with the main issue.—And as sure as death victory will perch on our shields. God and Liberty.

GEO. CONSTANTINE COLLINS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. White:—Will you allow me a small space in your very useful paper to say a few words in relation to the recent election in this, Washington county. And first let me say that the Whigs polled as large a vote as they expected, whilst the Locofocos increased their vote in all their strong townships. The Liberty vote is about 288; this vote in the late election was all taken from the Whig party; the result of the whole is that the Whig party is beaten by about 57 votes, when we should have had a majority of from 200 to 300. This may seem a little strange to our friends abroad, but to us here who are acquainted with the means made use of it, is not at all surprising. In the first place the riots in Philadelphia were seized hold of by the Locofoco editors, and every Roman Catholic in the county was made to believe that the Whig party were the sole cause of those difficulties, and that the Whigs were hostile to the Catholics, and that the Democratic party were the only true friends of the Pope and his follower. In addition to this, we had some of the faithful office holders from Harrisburg, and Mr. Hopkins, late of the land office. These men live by office, and as they are now out, unless they had succeeded in electing Shunk, they would have been compelled to go to work like other men. Hence the desperate efforts made, and means most disgraceful were used to induce their friends this once to come to their rescue. Scores of hands were brought into the county, and planted on the National Road, immediately before the election. There were numbers voted at several election districts who had never been seen before by the officers of the election. Add to this the unholy alliance between the leaders of the Liberty party and the leaders of the Loco party. They seemed to vie with each other in the diabolical work of slander, detraction and *falsehood*. In place of meeting the Whig party, and discussing important principles connected with the interest of our common country, they resorted to the lowest and most debasing system of misrepresentation and falsehood ever perpetrated in this county. But like all other unholy and diabolical schemes of aspiring demagogues, it is likely to recoil upon their own heads. The results of the election has established the following facts. First, the leaders of the Liberty party practised an outrageous deception upon the Whig liberty men. The Loco Liberty men made their brethren, the Whig Liberty men, believe that they would vote the Liberty ticket, the Whigs, acting in good faith, stuck to the Liberty ticket, whilst every Loco Liberty man voted the regular Loco ticket. You could see the leaders of the Loco and Liberty parties chuckling together after the election over the base deception which they had practised. Our Whig Liberty men are deeply mortified, and declare that this is the last time that they will be deceived in like manner. Many of them who have heretofore stood opposed to Henry Clay now declare publicly that they will give him a zealous support. They do not hesitate to declare their belief that the object of some of the leaders of the Liberty party is to transfer them to James K. Polk, and in proof of this they refer to Birney's free trade letter, and also to Lemoyne, who is as thorough a Locofoco in sentiment as any man in the party; he is violently opposed to the distribution, and every other measure of the Whig party. They also refer to the conduct of a Liberty elector, who is one of the noisiest advocates of J. K. Polk in this place, who, on a recent occasion, notwithstanding the great morality of this party, and their horror of duelling, sent for a pistol to exchange shots with a Whig, with whom he had a political quarrel. They also refer to the late astounding disclosure of the fact of the nomination of their candidate for the Presidency, J. G. Birney, by the Locos of Saginaw county, Michigan, for a seat in the Legislature of that State. This caps the climax, and will unquestionably be the means of disbanding the present Liberty party.

Let me tell you, that the high minded and intelligent Liberty men in this county will never consent to be transferred by Birney and Lemoyne, to J. K Polk. This latter personage Lemoyne, is fast finding his proper level in this county where he is best known. Look at the falling off in his vote since the last election. He has lost between one and two hundred votes in his own county, and besides this he is the lowest man on his ticket. Look out to see him nominated by the Locofocos of this county as their next candidate for Congress.—Let me assure you that the Whigs in this Co never felt stronger than they do at this time, and they are resolved to redouble their exertions for the coming contest. They now see and feel, in common with the Whig party throughout the state, that they can carry Pennsylvania for Clay by as many thousands as the illustrious Harrison got hundreds, and they are determined to have the honor of contributing their full share in the glorious triumph that awaits the Whig party in November.

A WHIG ABOLITIONIST.

Washington, Pa Oct. 15, 1844.

A LETTER FROM MR CLAY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Ashland, Septemper 23, 1844.

Gentlemen: Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public, affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides. Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling, frankly and fearlessly, to submit my opinion to the public judgment.

I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarrented allegations have been made that those letters ere inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere.—I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied in my first letter to Alabama that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing, the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the Annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I should be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the Annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State, with we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received; announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication to any such letters that I may hereafter receive; and vindicated some of those which I have forwarded against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table exhibits the time for holding the election for President in the different States, and the number of electors that each State is entitled to, together with the popular vote for President in 1840:

States.	Time.	Electors.	1840 Harrison.	1840 V. Buren.
Maine	Nov. 4	9	46,612	46,201
New Hampshire	Nov. 4	6	26,158	32,761
Vermont	Nov. 12	6	52,140	18,018
Massachusetts	Nov. 11	12	72,874	51,944
Rhode Island	Nov. 7	4	5,278	3,301
Connecticut	Nov. 4	6	31,601	25,996
New York	Nov. 5	36	225,817	202,527
New Jersey	Nov. 5,6	7	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania	Nov. 1	26	144,021	143,672
Delaware	Nov. 12	3	5,967	4,874
Maryland	Nov. 11	8	33,528	28,552
Virginia	Nov. 4	17	42,501	43,893
North Carolina	Nov. 4	11	46,376	33,782
South Carolina	Dec. 1	9	(Chosen by Legislat'e)	
Georgia	Nov. 4	10	40,264	31,933
Alabama	Nov. 11	9	28,471	33,991
Mississippi	Nov. 4	6	19,518	16,975
Louisiana	Nov. 5	6	11,296	7,616
Tennessee	Nov. 5	13	60,391	48,289
Kentucky	Nov. 4	12	58,480	32,616
Ohio	Nov. 1	23	148,157	124,782
Indiana	Nov. 4	12	65,302	51,604
Illinois	Nov. 4	9	45,537	47,476
Missouri	Nov. 4	7	22,972	29,760
Michigan	Nov. 4	5	22,933	21,131
Arkansas	Nov. 4	3	4,303	6,048
Total		275	1,274,203	1,128,303

OHIO ELECTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES

We have received sufficient returns from the Election in the State of Ohio to determine the result beyond all doubt. The result is not only gratifying to us here, but must also be so to the friends, in other States, of those great measures for which we have been contending, and which have at all times been accompanied with the general prosperity of the country.

We congratulate you upon the certainty which the result establishes that the Electoral Vote of this State will be cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

We congratulate you upon the fact, that, with all the attempts which have been made by our political opponents to deceive the naturalized citizens of this State, they have examined for themselves, and decided for themselves; and that a large portion of them have sustained those measures which have given heretofore, and will again give to them that prosperity which freemen ought to enjoy.

We congratulate you upon the fact that we have a decided majority in the senate and House of Representatives—a triumph which has not been achieved by our friends in this State for the last seven years—and upon the prospect we now have of establishing a sound and permanent system of State policy.

Local and State questions are now laid aside; and with a clear field, and a decided expression of opinion in our favor, we shall enter with renewed energy, and undoubting confidence, upon the Presidential contest. And we hereby pledge ourselves, to the Whigs of the Union, that in November, the twenty three Whig Electors of this State will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

J. RIDGWAY,	J. L. BATES,
R. NEIL	LEWIS HEYL,
J. A LAZELL,	W. DENNISON, Jr.
C. H. WING,	FRANCIS STEWART
W. ARMSTRONG,	C. F. SCHENCK,

Whig State Central Committee.

Columbus, October 11, 1844.

At the immense Whig Convention at Rochelle, N. Y the following appeal was made by one of the distinguished speakers, Mr. Sibley. We trust that the pledge so enthusiastically given will be faithfully kept:

"Do you believe," said he, in tones that might have been heard a mile off, "that if James K. Polk is elected, Texas will be forthwith annexed to this Union?" ("Aye," burst forth from all parts of the field.) "So do I!" "Do you believe that if Mr. Polk is elected, our Protective Tariff will be broken down?" (Another roar of "ayes.") "So do I!" "Do you believe that if Henry Clay is elected, the Tariff and the Union will both be preserved *as they now are*?" "Aye," "aye," aye," again resounded louder than before.) "So do I!" "Will you, then, each of you, work faithfully, perseveringly, unflinchingly day and night, from now until election, to secure the triumph of Henry Clay, the permanence of the Tariff, the preservation of the Union?" (Tremendous shouts of "aye.") "So will I!" said Mr. S in a voice of thunder, and he sat down amid the most tumultuous and enthusiastic cheering.

No Bible in the schools of five Wards of the city of New York!—in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelth and Fourteenth. In our report of the proceedings of the Superintendent of Common Schools a typographical error occurred. It is there stated that the Bible was excluded in the Seventh Ward schools—it should have been the First Ward. The Bible, the Trustees assure us, is not considered a dangerous book in the Seventh Ward.—[N. Y. Express.

THE EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,
Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa.,
Formerly at Braddocks Fields.

AGREEABLY to usage, it is respectfully announced that the winter half year's session will commence on the first MONDAY in November next.

THE TERMS, it is believed, are as low as those of any similar institution; and, it may be added, that long experience has brought the conviction that they cannot be made lower consistently with the continuance of those advantages and comforts to which the young ladies of the Edgeworth have been accustomed.

Those who have hitherto been pleased to take an interest in this Seminary, may rest assured, that those principles and efforts, which have heretofore met their approval, shall not in the future be changed nor relaxed.

Other particulars obtained on application to Mrs. J. M Flower, whose labors in the Edgeworth at its establishment in 1827, and afterwards for so many years, are well known; or on application to the Rev. D. E. Nevin, President of the Board of Trustees, or to

J. OLIVER, Principal.

Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.—oct 19-d&willN1

ESTRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, on the 8th inst., a small brown horse, with a small white stripe on his nose, about six inches of his mane cut off near his head; a small white spot on his right side, caused by the saddle, and believed to be between seven and eight years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

oct 21—w3t* ADAM SCOTT.

COUGHS! COLDS AND INFLUENZA!

COMMON CATARRHS.—In the whole catalogue of our afflictions, there are none which are more neglected, and yet none more deserving of attention than these. The symptoms and causes of such complaints are, however, so familiar to all that it is unnecessary to comment upon them at large, but as they are usually very much neglected, and often terminate in diseases of a more serious nature, I cannot refrain from warning my readers against treating them too lightly, and would also impress upon the mind of every one, that no Cough or Cold can be too slight to be worthy of immediate attention. Many when they take colds are apt to consider them of so little importance, they will permit them to run on for weeks and even months without thinking of the consequences; and in this way hundreds are annually hurried on to a consumption, and linger through life with the distressing symptoms of this fatal disease, from no other cause than their own neglect. Remember, then, that neglected colds are always dangerous. A Cold produces coughs; then comes on a pain in the Chest, next difficulty or shortness of breathing, and finally, "Consumption," with all the symptoms to which this disease gives rise. To obviate such consequences, let me then advise you to "Lose no time," in procuring the "Balsam of Wild Cherry." It is a remedy which has stood the test of experience, and will seldom fail to give you speedy relief, and check the progress of this alarming and fatal disease.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

oct 13 corner Wood and Sixth sts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Samuel Alexander of Indiana township (late of the city of Pittsburgh) deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GIBB, }
JOS. COLTART, } Administrators.

oct 8—w6t*T

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Register's Office, Sept. 27, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 28th day of October next.

The Administration account of Samuel Large, Executor of the estate of Fulkard Fulkinson, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of George Cochran, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Zacheus Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas White, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Swords, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Swords, late of Ross township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Dickey, Administrator cum Testamento Annexo on the estate of John Mehaffy, late of West Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of Chas. Thorn, Administrator of the estate of John Fife, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Taggart, executor of the estate of Hugh Taggart, late of the city of Pittsb'gh, deceased.

The Administration account of John McKnight, acting Executor of the estate of Margaret Gooseborn, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Elizabeth Ferguson and William Douglass, Executor of the estate of David Ferguson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Robert Martin, Administrator of the estate of Adam E. Tomlinson, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of C S Bradford, Esq, Administrator of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Henry Chalfant, Executor of the estate of Ezekial Reed, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Hugh Roland and Fauntley Muse, Executors of the estate of Joseph Fenton, late of McKeesport, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, Executor of the estate of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Jane McDowell and Presley McDowell, Administrators of the estate of Alexander McDowell, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wiland, Administrator of the estate of Peter Wiland, late of Pine township, deceased.

The Administration account of David Lyons, Executor of the estate of James Logan, late of St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Stevenson and Alexander McAdams, Executors of the estate of Arthur Forbis, late of Findlay township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Loughry and Thomas Gibson, Administrators of the estate of John Loughry, late of Indiana township, deceased.

The Administration account of Joseph Edmundson and Samuel McCurdy, Executors of the estate of James McMeehan, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ezekial Harker, Administrator of the estate of Henry Griner, late of Lower St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Aber and Robert Wallace, Executors of the estate of James Morrison, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Wallace, Administrator of the estate of James Wallace, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McMurray and William Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Joseph McMurray, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Carothers and John King, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Ross, ate of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of John K Graham, Administrator of the estate of Maria Graham, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca French, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of William Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Otterson, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, James Kerr and Robert H. Davis, Administrators of the estate of Foster Graham, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of David R. Coon, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Coon, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of William Pentland, Administrator de Bonis non of the estate of Christopher Magee, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Abraham Laubach, Guardian of the estate of James P. Leslie, minor child of George Leslie, deceased.

The account of Samuel Stewart, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas G. Steel, deceased.

The account of John McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Joseph Estep, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Dr. J. C. McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas Long, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The supplementary and final act of George Watson, guardian of the estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

sept 27-d1t&w4t P. A MADEIRA, Register.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyasutte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

WANTED.—Suitable employment for a respectable experienced Clerk, who has been employed in a Public Office at Washington City, and with the very best of reference. Also, places for several salesmen, bookkeepers, school teachers, warehousemen, mechanics, farmers and laborers. Also, for a number of boys in stores, warehouses, to trades, or to live with private families; nurses provided for children. ☞ Wanted, several good cooks, and girls for all kinds of work in town and country. All kinds of Agencies attended to at moderate charges, at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, No 9 5th street. oct 16-d&w3t

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Hughes and Thomas Ferguson, Administrators of Cochran Fulton, deceased, Mary Fulton, (widow,) Robert Fulton, Abraham Fulton, James Fulton, and John Craig and Esther Craig, his wife, greeting:—

We command you that you personally appear before our Judges at Greensburgh, at our Orphan's Court, there to be held for the county of Westmoreland, the 18th day of November next, to answer to a bill of complaint exhibited against you in our said court by Benjamin Fulton for a Review of the decree of Court of the balance of money in the hands of the Administrators of said Cochran Fulton, dec'd, and to further and receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit at your peril.

Witness, Thomas White, Esq. President Judge of our said court at Greensburgh, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID FULLWOOD, Clerk.

oct 21—w4t

Certificate of the Efficacy of Seller's Celebrated Liver Pills.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Some time since I was taken with a severe pain in the right side, which continued for some months, when I was taken with a severe coughing and spitting of blood, which reduced me so much that I had forever given up all hope of recovery. I applied to various physicians, but with no effect, the last one to whom I applied informed me that I was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the hope of recovery. Being persuaded to try a box of your valuable Liver Pills, I did so and can assure you before taking them all, my health was perfectly restored. Had I not taken them I solemnly believe that ere this I should have been in eternity. Yours,

ALFRED FRAYZER.

Millersburgh, Ohio, July 13, 1844.

☞The above certificate shows that Consumptive diseases may have their beginning in diseased Livers, and hat by setting the Liver right, the patient's life is often saved.

WHILST THERE'S LIFE THERE'